



Add the figures and you've got well over \$2 billion. That's how much business we're doing annually through making a business of building our businesses. Which means that in just 26 years we've grown from nothing to one of America's sales leaders. And we're still growing. Because we're still building.



# We've formed a strong attachment for instant housing.

This handsome 10-unit apartment building was erected in just 10 days. It's a new concept in housing, the first of 1500 urban renewal units

planned in the Akron, Ohio, area. These units go up fast because they're

built at assembly-line speed and delivered to the site in complete modules.

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Another innovation is in construction.

The floors, inside walls and siding
are bonded with an adhesive.

are bonded with an adhesive.

But not with an ordinary adhesive.

The builder is using a super-strength adhesive developed by B.F.Goodrich, an adhesive so strong it actually adds strength to the structure.

The idea for this new adhesive came from one we put on the market several years ago. But where it was only good for interior paneling, our new compound works both indoors and outdoors and is compatible with all kinds of building materials.

Of course, B.F.Goodrich adhesives do more than cut building costs. Over the years, we've come up with more than 200 different kinds for use in jet planes, helicopter blades, curtain walls, car brakes and scores of other things.

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We've got stick-to-itiveness.





I have suspected for a long time that the twilight zone begins somewhere west of the Irish Sea and east of the Aran Islands.

There, at twilight, in the land of the "little people," I first encountered Irish Mist,® Ireland's legendary liqueur.® In that first sip, I sensed a warmth, a mellowness, a richness that went beyond anything I had experienced in the mundane world. Since then, Irish Mist Liqueur has become a

familiar respite from my everyday existence. I have experienced it in many different places. At many different times. Yet always, for me, it tastes of twilight, that mysterious hour when the past meets the future. Expected, yet ever unexpected.

Some say Irish Mist Liqueur was first distilled by the "little people."

But we are too rational to believe that. Or are we?

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# ONCE YOU LEARN THE AMAZING STORY OF LUCAYA FREEPORT'S DEVELOPMENT, YOU'LL UNDERSTAND WHY SO MANY INVESTORS HAVE CHOSEN TO SHARE IN ITS FUTURE.

### LUCAYA FREEPORT HAS IT IN TOURISM

The tide of tourism in this most exciting of the world's vacation paradises, has not slackened to date, with annual travelers up from 26,000 in 1963 to over 440 000 in 1968 an increase of almost 1,700%. In the same period, hotel rooms jumped from 35 to 3.500 available or committed. an increase of nearly 10,000%. Experienced viewers of the investment scene understand well the significance of such figures.

## LUCAYA FREEPORT HAS IT IN TAX ADVANTAGES

Under the provisions of the far-reaching Hawksbill Creek of extremely attractive tax advantages to the Lucaya/ Freeport area that have played a major role in spurring the community's growth.

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Starting with the creation of what has become a busy. deep water harbour, business activity in the area has seen the advent of such giants as U.S. Steel's Bahama Cement Company; Revion, Syntex and Bahamas Oil Refining Co., now constructing a \$60 million facility. Moreover, over 20 financial institutions have come to Lucava/Freeport. Those who consider such developments as beneficial to a healthy economy can only be heartened by the business scene here

# LUCAYA/FREEPORT HAS IT

IN PERMANENT RESIDENTS Everywhere, one can see the Agreement, the Bahamian signs of population on the government granted a series grow. Motor vehicles, telephones, power consumption. and construction, all have gone up steadily. In 1963 only 254 homes and apartments were available. By 1968, the total had increased to more than 6.500, a jump of more than 2.500%.

# LUCAYA FREEPORT HAS IT IN LAND INVESTMENT

When it comes to land investment possibilities. Lucava apartment sites.\* Whatever really shines. Property prices start at only \$2195 cash for a desirable half-acre, \$2950 vestment budget, you'll find cash for a lovely home-site, an ideal property available and \$3495 cash for a versatile, on convenient terms.

residential full acre, and range upwards to \$50,000 for waterfront, high-rise your intentions may be, and whatever the size of your in-

WE BELIEVE, as a result of the many developments discussed in this advertisement, that you should give serious consideration to including land in Lucaya in your investment portfolio. In terms of diversification, protection against infla

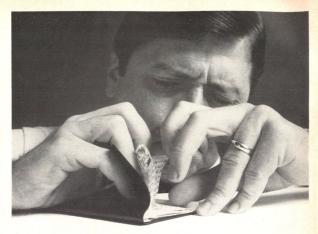
tion and potential for the future, we feel that Lucava/Freeport represents an opportunity unsurpassed in all the world! arely you owe it to yourself to investigate this remarkable area carefully, and at once. Simply complete and mail the coupon below and our color brochure,
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TIME, NOVEMBER 14, 1969



# The big hunt is over.

Finally someone's taken all the hunting out of that monthly safari through your check book.

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If you'd like sensible bank service, try the Idea Bank. Open a regular checking account, or try our new special checking account.

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So if you like hunting, fine. Now, with our no-hunt statement we've given you even more spare time to do it.

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TIME, NOVEMBER 14, 1969



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From the descendants of James Burrough, who for generations have provided settlers in the New World with the best of The Old. Beefeater ®

# Formica creates a new environment for learning...

the environment of student-proof beauty without the worry of high maintenance



New concepts in music teaching require cabinetry with good looks to last through years of instruction. FORMICA\* laminates provide this dependable wear-resistant beauty.



Movable storage units let you rearrange the environment for today's modern, open-plan schools. And they're clad with FORMICA\* laminate so they keep their beauty without worry about scratches or dents.



coordinating colors and patterns of FORMICA\* laminate, now standard in up-to-date teaching, can also be used to modernize existing classrooms . . . add low maintenance to increased teacher and student efficiency.



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# Sweeten the plot.

# With this.

Let's hear it for old movies. And new situation comedies.

We're fans, too.
But the fact is, if you're an advertiser, plotting and planning the best way to reach your market with your message, you can make a very serious mistake if you put all your chips on TV.

Because a lot of people out there just won't be watching.

For instance, the 24.4 million men and 23.1 million women who give nighttime TV no more than a passing glance. Or no glance at all.

Or what about the over 31 million women who never tune in daytime TV at all? Truth is, the Law of

Diminishing Returns has never been repealed. You reach a point where you can add all kinds of TV dollars – and end up with very tew added prospects. (You'd be surprised how early in the game you reach that point.)

But take heart, there's a

You can always add The Digest. Its 50 million readers include a goodly number of the adults who are light-or-non-viewers of nighttime TV. And a very pretty percentage of the women who don't give daytime TV a tumble.

So you can not only shed light where there's a TV blackout. You can reinforce your message brilliantly in all those Digest homes.



where TV sets do get turned

on.
The Digest goes into a total of 17½ million homes every month. Guaranteed.
What kind of people are they? For starters, they're better educated. With more

who use more of what you're selling...and more

Do you know, for example, that 44.2% of all the \$15,000-and-up families in

\$15,000-and-up families in this country buy The Digest? Or that 12 million Digest buyers have been to

the U.S. total.)

Now we're not saying you should pull out of TV and advertise exclusively in

The Digest.
Heaven forfend.

But we are saying it's a way to make your advertising investment come to a very much happier ending.

Reader's Digest

# CULLIGAN'S BIG WATER SOFTENER

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Your new Culligan conditioner will provide unlimited, clean filtered soft water throughout your home, automaticallyfor smoother complexions, refreshing bathing, whiter washes, gleaming dishes. And you'll know that you have the finest water conditioner money can buy, backed by your local Culligan Man's prompt, efficient factory-authorized service. So cash in on your old water softener now. Culligan's big Trade-in Sale expires December 15, 1969.





Mark 2



Mark 5

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ND IF YOU DON'T HAVE WATER CONDITIONER Only Culligan offers you a choice

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C6

# Going to the Caribbean without American Express Travelers Cheques is about as big a goof as...



...bumming a light from a limbo dancer when the bar is down to eight inches.

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American Express Travelers Cheques are famous as

The Rescue Money. If your Cheques get lost or stolen, you go to the local American Express office or representative. (They're all over the world.) Get your missing Cheques replaced, free, And your trip is rescued.

American Express rescues more trips abroad with on-the-spot refunds than all other travelers cheques combined.

They cost just a penny for each dollar's worth of Cheques you buy. Buy them where you bank—in \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$500 denominations.

So don't travel abroad—or in the U.S.A.—without American Express Travelers Cheques.

You can't go wrong with American Express Travelers Cheques.

The Rescue Money.





# We can prove it's worth the extra money.

Old Taylor is not the only premium-priced Bourbon in America. But it does happen to be the top-selling premium-priced Bourbon in America.

There are about six different reasons for that. Before you pay an extra sou for Old Taylor, you should know what they are.



an authentic genius. Col. Edmund H. Taylor, Jr. was easily the foremost Bourbon distiller in the late 1800's. Old Taylor is his crowning achievement. There's only one Old Taylor, simply because there was only one Colonel.



3. If you think you're paving a kingly price because we distill in a castle, you're mistaken. We make Old Taylor here on because it's a castle, but because it's near the delicious lime fore spring the Colorid discovery in 1887. We still how you water from it. And notify the still still the colorid is covered to the still the still the colorid in 1887.



2. People (droves of them!) tried to copy Old Taylor. Finally, in 1909, an angry Col. Taylor changed the color of his label to a distinctive yellow, and printed a warning to would-be imitators where they couldn't miss it. That took care of that!

THIS YELLOW LABEL IS IN EXCLUSIVE AND CONCLUSIVE USE 4. Old Taylor is a signed original. Another step the Colonel took to foil those would-be imitators. (He also went to Congress and got them to pass the Bottled-in-Bond Act—but that's another story.)

# OF TOPMOST

5. The three words above are not a swinging slogan. But Col. Taylor put them there, and we haven't changed them any more than we've changed his Bourbon.

We still use the same costly small grains, still tend our mash as lovingly, still do everything just as he did it. Who are we to contradict a genius?

6. Taste it.

Old Taylor. What the label can't tell you, the flavor can.

OLD TAYLOR



A will is a splendid start toward removing ome of the worries besetting widows. Worries about taxes, real estate, securities, assets, investments, etc. But, sad to say, it's a myth that a will alone will end them. A will leaving everything outright to your family will impose heavy responsibilities on them depending on the size and scope of your estate.

One good solution to this serious problem—for those whose estate is in the \$500,000 range—is a Testamentary Trust, created by your will and set up with The First through your attorney. This way, you can leave your property in the hands of an experienced trustee who will manage it skillfully according to your wishes as set forth in your will.

For information about Testamentary Trusts, call Ward Farnsworth at The First. (312) 732-4300. Ending widows' worries is a rewarding part of his job.

The First National Bank of Chicago ( Trust Department



We don't make a big show of our name.

It may be hidden on the back of television sets.

It may be stamped on the base of a food mixer or blender

It is placed very discreetly on over one hundred million appliances used in homes and industry annually.

Usually where you'd never notice it.

But it's there. And small

as it is, it has big meaning. It means that your

television set should work safely and not catch on fire or slam you up against the wall when you turn it on. It means that the many electric cords you plug into

the wall every day should keep the 110 or more volts inside them-not in you. It means that these

hundred million products should be safe to use.

We say should.

We can test a product and prove it. But that can mean little if it is subjected to unreasonable abuse. Or used in ways that the manufacturer never intended.

That's only fair.

Manufacturers come to us to make sure that they'll be fair to you.

Our seal on any electric appliance, or tool, or fire extinguisher or anything that could affect your safety means that a manufacturer

Cares enough to have his product tested to meet our rigid standards.

We are indeed a household word.

More people should know what we mean.

Look for us the next time you buy a tool or appliance.



"I'll have a Hennessy Very Superior Old Pale Reserve Cognac, thank you."

# The Taste of Success

Every drop of Hennessy V.S.O.P. Reserve is Grande Fine Champagne Cognac. It's made solely from grapes grown in La Grande Champagne—the small district in the Cognac region which is the source of the very greatest Cognac. What's more, Hennessy is selected from the largest reserves of aged Cognacs in existence. Enjoy a taste of success today.

Hennessy V.S.O.P. Reserve Cognac







The Bolex Multimatic. It's the only multiple car handle six cartridges at a time, giving you tinuous projection automatically. While one cartridge is projecting, the cartridge before rewinding. You don't have to do anything at all.



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The Bolex 18-5L. It's compact. It's really silent (no uzzz, pingg, or bluhhh). And it has a fully automatic self-threading and take up system that won't let awful things like burning

projectors, visit your nearest Bolex dealer. For his name call (800) 553-9550 free. In lowa call collect (319) 242-1867. Or write to Paillard Incor-porated, 1900 Lower Road, Linden, N. J. 07036.

BOLEX

# TIME LISTINGS

# TELEVISION

Television's shining moments seem to come when it shoots for the moon. During their ten-day coverage of the Apollo 12 mission, the networks plan to relay live color television of the astronauts' moon walk, which is set for Wednesday, Nov. 19. Lift-off is scheduled for Friday, Nov. 14, at 11:22 a.m., and will be covered live by all networks.

HEY, HEY, HEY-IT'S FAT ALBERT (NBC, 7:30-8 p.m.).\* Bill Cosby's famous characters come to animated life for a football game between Bill's team and the Green Street

JOHNNY CARSON'S REPERTORY COMPANY IN AN EVENING OF COMEDY (NBC, 8-9 p.m.). George C. Scott, Maureen Stapleton and Marian Mercer are formidable assets for even an NBC Prince of Players.

DIANA ROSS AND THE SUPREMES AND THE TEMPTATIONS ON BROADWAY (NBC, 9-10 p.m.). When the titles get this long, need more be said?

11 p.m.). Some of the famous illustrator's works come alive through the efforts of Jonathan Winters, Michele Lee and Dick

Thursday, November 13 THURSDAY NIGHT MOVIES (CBS, 9-10:45 p.m.). James Garner, Jean Simmons, Angela Lansbury, Katharine Ross and Suzanne Pleshette in Hollywood's version of Evan Hunter's bestselling story about an amnesia victim's search for identity, Mister Buddwing (1966).

Friday, November 14

FRIDAY NIGHT MOVIES (CBS, 9-11 p.m.). If you can't get your husband's attention, you might follow Natalie Wood's example and try robbing his bank. But then you might also have Penelope's problem and find that you were a successful robber (1966)

Saturday, November 15

SATURDAY NIGHT AT THE MOVIES (NBC, 8:30-11 p.m.). Jack Lemmon and Walter Matthau made dough in Billy Wilder's The Fortune Cookie (1966), even though the show was rather crummy.

Sunday, November 16 WILD KINGDOM (NBC, 7-7:30 p.m.). Sock-

eye salmon head upstream for a fishy version of the mating game. THE ADVOCATES (NET. 10-11 p.m.). The pros and cons of the Federal Government's right to continue issuing off-shore leases

for oil drilling is up for public debate. Tuesday, November 18

THE WOLF MEN (NBC, 7:30-8:30 p.m.).

James Coburn narrates this examination of the scientific work being done to learn more about the wolf and the efforts to prevent its extinction. WHO, WHAT, WHEN, WHERE, WHY (CBS, 10-

10:30 p.m.). Charles Collingwood examines the situation in "Can South Vietnam Go

o All times E.S.T.

Wednesday, November 12

NORMAN ROCKWELL'S AMERICA (NBC. 10-

THE MERY GRIFFIN SHOW (CBS. 11:30-1

a.m.). Special guest is Mrs. Rose Kennedy.

When a girl—or a boy—or even a product—catches your eye and draws your attention to a magazine advertisement, you've become a part of the most important processes in American merchandising,

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then by his use of

Then the reader selects the advertiser for just one reason : because he's interested. Nobody forces hin to read. Nobody interrupts his enterlainment. Nobody shouls. He adds because he wants to know more about the product or service that's being to advertised. And that kind of selling climate can only bring one result: Action The advertiser selects first, by his choice of magazines, then by his modern magazine graphic techniques, and finally by his message.

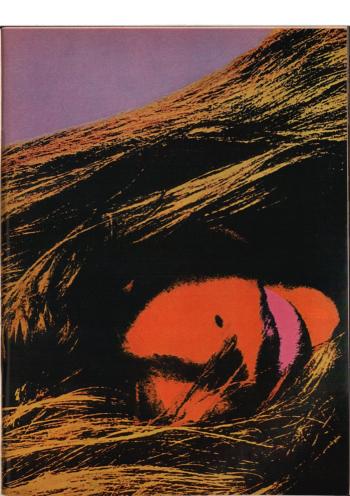
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Spokesman for the Intelligent Use of Print Media

CROWN ZELLERBACH

She only has eyes

z MAGAZINES





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# THEATER

On Broadway

JIMMY is a \$900,000 anachronism, a Hollywood notion (courtesy of Jack L. War-ner) of what a Broadway musical is like, drearily familiar from countless Hollywood films of Broadway musicals. It takes consummate ineptitude to make Jimmy Walker dull and to make his mistress, Betty

BUTTERFLIES ARE FREE. The basic plot of this tepid little comedy is an old chestnut, dropping with a slightly pathetic spin: Blind Boy meets Girl, Blind Boy loses Girl, Blind Boy gets Girl. Playwright Leonard Gershe is only sporadically funny and never uniquely himself but simply a one-man situation-and-gag file.

INDIANS. Playwright Arthur Kopit has joined the mea culpa crew with this play that argues that Americans were once beastly to the redskins, hardly a startling bit of information. The format is that of a Buffalo Bill Wild West show alternated with somber accounts of the humiliation and decimation of the Indians, but the segments never seem to gain any harmony of mood or purpose.

THREE MEN ON A HORSE. George Abbott directs a revival of the 1935 comedy about a composer of greeting-card verses (Jack Gilford) who whiles away his commuting hours by hunch-picking horses with uncanny clairvovance. The cast is superb, and the entire production is polished to a high gloss.

THE FRONT PAGE, Robert Ryan plays Walter Burns, the tough managing editor of the Chicago Examiner, and Bert Convy plays Hildy Johnson, his top reporter, in this revival of the Ben Hecht-Charles Mac-Arthur saga of newspapering in the 1920s. The play has a cornball period flavor that adds to the enjoyment A PATRIOT FOR ME. Playwright John Os-

borne tells the story of Alfred Redl, a homosexual officer of the decaying Austro-Hungarian Empire who was forced to commit suicide when it was found that he had been selling state secrets to the Russians. Osborne's voice is badly muffled, and he cannot seem to work up the passion to breathe inner life into the play.

# Off Broadway

CRIMES OF PASSION. The late British playwright Joe Orton (Entertaining Mr. Sloan Loot) was much possessed by death, which he treats in these two one-acters with a grisly sense of humor. He died before he had mastered his craft, but rarely in re-cent years has the theater lost such an orig-

A SCENT OF FLOWERS takes a girl on a semipoetic, semiprosaic long day's journey cannily like her aunt Katharine Hepburn. Katharine Houghton gives a tenderly wellwrought performance that has beauty, feel-

FORTUNE AND MEN'S EYES is a revival of the 1967 prison drama, restaged by Hollywood Actor Sal Mineo in a version calculated to close what he must feel is a sadomasochism gap. Filled with the sight and sound of faces being beaten bloody, genitals being punched, bodies being raped, slugged, tossed and twisted in agony, this latest entry to homosexual theater is a carefully placed kick in the groin.

A WHISTLE IN THE DARK is Thomas Murphy's drama of a brutish Irishman and his four sons who move in on a fifth son at-



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# Why the butler is always British.

Ask any fan of the late, late show. Invariably, the man who takes the coats and mixes the cocktails and announces dinner and stokes the fire in the library speaks with a pronounced English accent.

Because it has always been understood, by Central Casting in Hollywood and the world at large, that behind the accent is a centuries-old grasp of what service is all about.

Of which wine is to be served with what course. And at what temperature. Of how to be on hand when needed. And how to remain discreetly, almost invisibly, in the background.

Despite the speed of today's jets and the fast pace of today's life, the computerized this and the numbered that, you'll find the British tradition of personal service very much in evidence at BOAC.

We've put a Chief Steward in charge of the care and feeding of passengers on every flight. And in his charge is an expert staff of ladies and gentlemen who are attentive without being patronizing, confident without being intimidating.

So if you should doze off during a BOAC flight, don't be surprised if someone quietly puts out your cigarette, removes the magazine from your lap, and switches off your overhead light. As they say in the movies, you'll know whodunit.

And why.

Somebody up there cares.



# Doing business abroad?

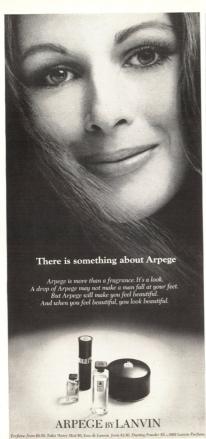
# La Salle talks finance in the native tongue, wherever you do business.

La Salle doesn't have the biggest international department in Chicago, but its experts in international finance take your problems personally and follow through to solve them promptly and to your satisfaction.

Working with them are carefully-selected correspondent banks overseas to assure you of a friend who knows the country almost anywhere you may wish to do business.

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tempting to flee their world of tooth and claw by moving to England. The play is full of the rude poetry of the commonplace, stating truths about human nature that one would often rather forget.

ADAPTATION-NEXT, Two one-acters, both directed with a crisp and zany comic flair by Elaine May, Miss May's own play, Ad-aptation, is the game of life staged like a TV contest. Terrence McNally's Next has a middle-aged man undergoing a series of humiliating pre-induction examinations.

TO BE YOUNG, GIFTED AND BLACK, An able interracial cast in a tribute to the late playwright Lorraine Hansberry presents readings from her works-journals, letters and snippets of plays.

# CINEMA

THE SECRET OF SANTA VITTORIA. As Italo Bombolini, Anthony Quinn so skillfully cowers and struts in his roles of husband and boozy mayor that he achieves nothing less than comic-operatic stature. Anna Magnani, as his wife, proves every bit the match for the bombastic Bombolini with a performance as strong as the lines indelibly etched on her face

ALICE'S RESTAURANT. This is a film about young people that is, as they say, very much together. Taking Arlo Guthrie's hit song of a couple of years ago, Director Arthur Penn has fashioned a sad, funny, tragic, beautiful picture of a way of life.

MIDNIGHT COWBOY. Jon Voight and Dustin Hoffman, two of the screen's biggest anti-heroes, find compassion and companionship in each other to make this one of the most memorable love stories in Amer-

TAKE THE MONEY AND RUN. Woody Allen (who shared the authorship of this zany crime flick) makes his star (an inept crim-

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# We do something they don't do.



"Start with Vodka stay with Vodka. That's what they always say."



"It's more than loyalty. It's a matter of taste. Vodka before dinner calls for a Vodka Golden Gate later. Half Vodka, Half Yellow Chartreuse. Not really a switch. Merely a slight departure."



Yellow Chartreuse, 86 proof, poured half-and-half with Scotch or Bourbon, Vodka, Canadian or Gin, creates a Golden Gate. Lets you stay with what you start with. Not to be confused with 110 proof Green Chartreuse, which is best enjoyed neat, chilled or over ice. Imported by Schieffelin & Co., N.Y. CHARTREUSE

The old against the young. The blacks against the whites. The rich against the poor.

That's about all there is to America today, if you believe everything you see on television and read in the

Before you know it, you begin to feel that you have nothing in com-

mon with a lot of Americans. You begin to imagine that they

are out to have it their way, even if it means destroying the country. By burning it down, just to show

how angry they are. Or by abolishing our fundamental

individual freedoms, just to keep things peaceful and quiet.

Blue Cross/Blue Shield is convinced that the biggest threat to the health of our country is the growing

feeling of fear, anger, and loneliness among our people.

You live with that feeling every day, and your mind and body might not be able to take it much longer. Then you'd start to have some strange symptoms:

Headaches.

Ulcers. Even nightmares.

One day you'd start to imagine that those "other people" don't

really belong in America at all. And they could easily begin to feel that you don't belong here, either.

That kind of thinking can only lead to a showdown. One that nobody can win.

That's why we want to remind you of two things that are terribly easy to forget these days:

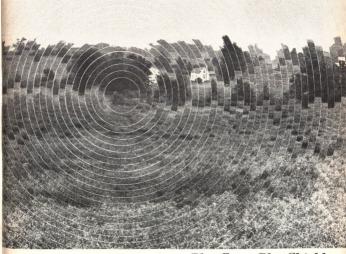
You're not the only American who'd be sad to see his country fall

You're not the only American who will do what's necessary to keep his country together.

Every other American will, too. It's the only country he's got. And he knows it.

We need each other.

You can almost hear the country crying.



Blue Cross/Blue Shield

inal played by Woody Allen) stumble through such an incredibly long list of bungles and pitfalls that the film loses much of its comic momentum. However, the director (Woody Allen) sustains it all by pro-

viding some insanely funny moments MEDIUM COOL. Writer-Director Haskell Wexler challenges Hollywood both with stylistic innovations and by dwelling on contemporary politics (the Chicago con-vention). Add forcefully realistic performances by a cast of unknowns and the

result is dynamite. EASY RIDER. Using townspeople playing themselves and drawing a topnotch performance from Jack Nicholson, Actor-Director Dennis Hopper has added a new dimension to the classic romantic gospel

of the outcast wanderer ADALEN '31. Director Bo Widerberg (Elvira Madigan) paints a poignant portrait of people caught in the flux of history and conveys the ineffable quality of a sin-

gle decisive moment in a man's life THE BED SITTING ROOM. This is Director Richard Lester's second surrealistic attack on the homicidal excesses of war; it makes his first aggressive stab against the military (How I Won the War) look like a warm-up exercise.

# BOOKS

# Best Reading

PRICKSONGS & DESCANTS, by Robert Coo ver. In a collection of clever, surreal-and sometimes repellent-short stories, the au-Inc., J. Henry Waugh, Prop. plays a literary shell game with his readers.

THE FRENCH LIEUTENANT'S WOMAN, by John Fowles. A fascinating novel that uses the tricks and turns of Victorian fiction to pound home the thesis that freedom is the natural condition of man.

WHEN THE WAR IS OVER, by Stephen Becker. An excellent period morality tale about a Union Army officer who attempts to save the life of a teen-age Rebel who shot him during a Civil War skirmish.

PRESENT AT THE CREATION, by Dean Acheson. Harry Truman's Secretary of State, in these well-written memoirs, recalls the formative years of the cold war with

much wit, knowledge and insight. BARNETT FRUMMER IS AN UNBLOOMED FLOWER, by Calvin Trillin. Soft implosions of mirthful satire that trouble the social

and political pretensions of those who would be with it POWER, by Adolf A. Berle. A former F.D.R. brain-truster and State Department official compellingly examines the sources and limitations of power and its rela-

tionship to ethics A SEA CHANGE by J. R. Salamanca. Bitterness and tenderness are the alternating currents in this novel of the breakup of a marriage by the author of The Lost Coun-

AMBASSADOR'S JOURNAL by John Kenneth Galbraith. Kept during the author's two years as Ambassador to India, this diary is rare both for first-rate prose and succinct, irreverent opinion ("The more underdeveloped the country, the more overdeveloped the women")

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS, by Antonia Fraser. A rich, billowing biography of a pretty queen who, by casting herself as a

religious martyr, has upstaged her mortal enemy, Queen Elizabeth I, in the imagination of posterity

THEM, by Joyce Carol Oates. One family's battle to escape the economic and spiritual depression of urban American life, by the author of A Garden of Earthly Delights and Expensive People.

# **Rest Sellers**

FICTION

- 1. The Godfother, Puzo (1 last week) 2. The House on the Strand,
- du Maurier (3)
- The Andromeda Strain, Crichton (4) The Love Machine, Susann (2)
- 5. The Seven Minutes, Wallace (8) 6. The Promise, Potok (6) In This House of Brede, Godden (7)
- 8. Portnoy's Complaint, Roth (9) 9. Naked Came the Stranger, Ashc (5)
- 10. The Pretenders, Davis (10)
- NONFICTION 1. The Peter Principle,
- Peter and Hull (1) 2. The Selling of the President 1968,
- 3. My Life with Jacqueline Kennedy,
- 4. Present at the Creation, Acheson (5) 5. The Making of the President 1968.
- White (9) 6. My Life and Prophecies, Dixon and
- 7. The Kingdom and the Power,
- Talese (8) 8. Ambassador's Journal, Galbraith
- 9. Prime Time, Kendrick (4)
- 10. The Honeycomb, St. Johns (7)

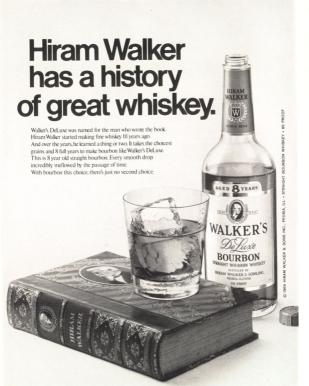


matic gift idea. In addition to being a smart decorator piece, it's also an FM/AM radio and clock. Our deluxe modular FM/AM-FM Stereo radio plays incredibly full sound. This three-piece radio is a handsome addition to any bookcase. Our clock radio cube takes

even look like radios.

up only half the space of a conventional clock radio, and the lighted clock face is readable from across the room.

Keep these and all our RCA models in mind for the holidays. It's always nice to give something you'd like to get.



Walker's DeLuxe, the great bourbon from Hiram Walker himself.

# Two ways to reach 91% of the college graduates in the St. Louis Primary Market:

Buy the other newspaper, the top-rated TV show, and the five leading radio stations.

Either method will do the job. It's just that the Post-Dispatch does it for so much less . . . reaching more than 9 out of 10 college grads every Sunday . . . and almost 4 out of 5 daily.

# ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

First in Advertising for 68 Consecutive Years

MEMBER: Million Market Newspapers, Inc. New York, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, San Francisco

Sources: R. J. Bolk Readership Survey. A.R.B. Radio and Television Spring Recorts

# The college Maxi-Brute vs. The college Mini-Brute

"My Maxi-Brute is simply great. He runs like a . . . well, like a Maxi-Brute. You know, sturdily.

He's air cooled during the monsoon season. He gets up to 4 miles to a bale of hay. He has four on the floor. Or should I say four on the ground?

And listen, when you pull up to a girl's house to pick her up for a date, he certainly makes an impression."

# India's Proboscidea Elephas

(The Maxi-Brute)

"My Opel Rallye Kadett (the Mini-Brute) is the best thing that's happened to me in college. It's got four on the floor, or a fully automatic 3-speed transmission is available. It gets up to 25 miles to a gallon of gas. There's a 102 horsepower engine available.

There's a 102 horsepower engine available. It impresses girls. It's easy to get serviced. It's really a performance car. The only thing it can't do is pass an English test.

Well, I'm not sure I can either."

Buick's 1970 Opel Kadett

(The Mini-Brute)





# Ladies, stop soakin

Let a KitchenAid Superba dishwasher do your dirty work. For now a KitchenAid dishwasher-and only KitchenAid -soaks pots, Automatically, Right inside the dishwasher. No dishwasher has ever had a Soak Cycle before, And

you know that soaking pots makes them easier to clean, Our new Soak Cycle is easy to use. Just load all your dirty pots, pans and casseroles right along with your other dishes.

Fill the dual detergent dispenser. Then push the Soak Cycle button, So ladies, stop hand-soaking. And hand-scrubbing.

And messing up your sink, Get a Kitchen Aid Superba dishwasher with the new automatic Soak Cycle from your Kitchen Aid dealer, (He's listed in the Yellow Pages.) Or write for more details. KitchenAid Dishwashers, Dept. 9DOO-11, The Hobart Manufacturing Company, Trov. Ohio 45373.



KitchenAid

Dishwashers and Disposers KitchenAid dishwashers-20 years of good old-fashioned quality.

# LETTERS

# Natural v. Normal

Sir: Re Homoexuality in America (Oct. 31]: As a clinical psychologist. I have begun to see how the pressures to conform force young humans to squeeze in-dividual self into a mold created by a pepular myth of what "other people" think, believe and feel. It is the myth of the normal person. Squeezing self into the mold painfully denies some of the natural insentiful and unbappy.

The loss of natural in pursuit of normal can be seen in a man's discomfort about physical expression of affection for another man. The urge is for affectional interchange that goes beyond the anesthezed handshake or the slap on the back. But there is fear that if affectional urges are freed, one may be seen by others and

or by himself as "queer."
Viewing homosexuality as a "condition"
uncovers our implicit belief that a natural part of self for many (perhaps most)
men is bad because it does not fit our
myh of the "normal" man. We live in a
but he may not kiss another man on the
television screen viewed by our children.
Natural urges thus emerge in ugly, distorted form.

to the uname of sane humanity, let us on the bessive concern about home-sexuality as a condition. Let us stop nervously watching our children until they start dating. Let us encourage the search for natural self. Let us encourage expression of all varieties of affection before our denied and twisted desires murder us all in an acceptable war.

Donat DH. Clark

# Ardsley, N.Y.

Sir: As founder and organizer of the first Mattachine Society (Los Angeles, 1949-53), I call upon its many inheritors to abandon the culs-de-sac of sectarianism and special pleadings and make common cause with the many fronts of the Free Generation confronting the real enemy—male chauvinism!

Other than homosexuals and all wom-

ankind, not the least of its victims in our antagonistic society are the heterosexual males, themselves caught up in a chimera of superiority deriving from a culturally unconscious past. Chauvinism, in all its sexual as well as racial aspects, is the real enemy of all men and women who seek the one security that is viable—community—and the one freedom that is transcendant—individuation.

# Los Angeles

Sir: Since no one basically cares about whether or not the other fellow likes his steak rare or well done, or how many times he visits the bathroom, why all the fuss about how the other guy likes his sex? Is it anybody's business, really?

NICOLE LIBBERMAN

# Forest Hills, N.Y.

Sir: God created woman for man, and for the perpetuation of the human race, otherwise, He would have created man alone. It is as simple as that. Homosexuals are hopelessly anti-woman, and to encourage their wantonness is to demean all women.

all women.

Perhaps society should adjure to the ancient law of putting to death all deviates.

VERONICA MARSLAND

Oueens Village, N.Y.

Weston, Mass.

Constitutional Question

Sir: Coming on the heels of an important Supreme Court decision, the most recent instance (at Vassar, no less!) [Nov.

Sir: Talk about sick! Look around once quick. What did you see? The sickness, boy, is in you and me! His thing doesn't kill, maim or addict. His thing is love and that's not sick.

# C. Moore

Sir: Last September, after three months in the U.S. Navy, I walked into a doctor's office on base. In a tear-filled outburst, I told him I am, had been, and will always be gay. The Navy is now processing my discharge under the heading

A search for patriotism, fatherly favor, and stability prompted me to hide in the epitome of all-maleness, the military vacuum. Anguished realization that I was denying myself a firm for the result of the routh. I am grateful for your article, which has given me insight as to the kind of public reception I will receive when I no longer boast. I am an American American March 2011 and American homoexual."

### SEAMAN ANTHONY G. LUNDE U.S.N.

# Bainbridge, Md.

Sir: As a lesbian, I felt that the article was for the most part informative and objective. However, I was vastly amused by one line: our "new militancy is making the heterosexual citizens edgy."

For centuries we have written your

For centuries we have written your music and your literary masterpieces, painted your beautiful pictures, designed your acted in your plays, styled your hair, and in general given you your highly prized American culture; if the truth be know, 95% of American culture is the homosexuals culture.

Perhaps it is finally time we realize that we contribute to a society that despises us. We want our rights now, not 100 years from now. Try to visualize 12 million hornosexual men and women marching on Washington. Yes, edgy indeed.

### S. M. GIBSON Williamsport, Pa.

Sir. On behalf of the vast legions of heteroexual classical musicians, may I reasour you that "alented homoexuals' selected to the property of the property of

Founder and Director California Chamber Symphony

Sir: I make no judgment about the homosexual. Perhaps those who do judge them should keep in mind Poet Rod Mc-Kuen's words; "It is not how we love or who we love but that we love."

### JANE AFTON BARRY Weston, Mass.

only if the whites want it?

DOUGLAS CAMPBELL

Cos Cob, Conn.

Point to Consider

Sir: In your important article "What Would Withdrawal Really Mean?" [Oct. 24], you rightly say, "But it is certainly not in the interest of America's European

7] of not entirely peaceful demands for all-

black college dormitories raises an interesting question: Is a separate-but-equal facility or segregated housing also unconstitutional if the blacks want it, or

allies to see the U.S. humiliated and serice of the U.S. humiliated and setended the U.S. humiliated and setende

white ally as well.

If there is a major loss of confidence in
American resolution, there will certainly
be an irrestistible demand that European
countries should produce their own nuclear defenses. An American scuttle will
not only lead to the fall of the Saigon government, it will also lead to the collapse

PHILIP GOODHART, M.P. House of Commons

### House of Commor London

Sir: When I hear someone say, "We must get out of Viet Nam, but only when we can leave with honor," I think of an old streetwalker saying that she will retire when she can do so as a virgin. PETER VANADIA

# Manhattan

Sir: I've cried with them at their fu-nerals, laughed with them at their weddings, drunk with them during their celebrations. I've seen pride in a yellow-andred flag on the faces of peasants who not many years ago had no flag. I've seen rice many years ago had no flag. I've seen rice fields that have lain bare for years spring to life with rice again. I've seen canals re-opened that had been previously closed for years by the Vict Cong. I've seen the people clear the years of undergrowth from their ancestral tombs, rebuild and begin to live again. I've seen 13-year-old children start to school for the first time. I've seen a young mother saved at childbirth because of a newly opened dispensary. I've seen communities spring to life again as they are given security to travel and trade goods in adjacent villages. And I've slogged with these same people through mud toward tree lines that burst into hostility; toward an enemy that assassinates their elected officials by night, in-timidates them in their fields by day, shells their communities and claims to be My America, you may declare a mor-

atorium on what is happening here, but I've seen it and lived it—if I joined you, I would have to declare a moratorium on my soul.

RICHARD T. CHILDRESS

# Captain, U.S.A.

# A.P.O. San Francisco

Sir: Knowing that it is about as popular—and as safe—to defend Spiro Agnew in these columns as it was to defend the chief rabbi of Berlin in Der Stürmer in the '36s, I nonetheless feel compelled to name Spiro Agnew the winner in his hattle of wits with Senator William Fulbright, as reported in Though Agnew, Thus reported, said of 'M-day'. "A spirit of national masschism prevails."



(A lachrymose lament from the MONY file of frustrating cases)

METHUSELAH: You know how it is these days. Plagues everywhere. Wouldn't be surprised if right now I was coming down with Hong Kong flu.

MONY MAN: That's strange, sir. That disease hasn't even been invented. Possibly, it's just your imagination. And speaking of imagination, imagine the peace of mind a MONY annuity provides. No money worries no matter how long you live. Freedom to travel. Never having to burden your dependents.

METHUSELAH: Dependents? Now there's an idea. Have you met my grandson, Noah? Real craftsman, that boy. He'll look after me. MONY MAN: For 969 years? That, sir, is how long I predict you'll live.

METHUSELAH: Nonsense.

Ed. Note: Methuselah actually did lice 969 years, but we at MONY are the first to admit shad our man't general mainly luck. Our Field Underwriters are among the sumerest in the business are mong the sumerest in the business ters, Methuselah had a tough strayfe through thore years-Noah birne busy building his Ark to look after him. Yet, had he heeded the MONY Man's advice, he would have collected \$21,00 0,000. Don't miss the ark on your retirement. You may live longer than you expect.

#### MORAL:

The smart thing is to prepare for the unexpected.

The smart way is with insurance from MONY.



The Mutual Life Insurance Company Of New York

What other words could more accurately describe an intellectual Establishment that quivers in ecstasy, and whimpers for more, when it is called "racists," "bigots" and 'brutes" by any rapist, wrecker or riot leader who is given a long enough prison sentence to write a book?

Agnew went on, in TIME's report, to describe the M-day demonstrators as "an effete corps of impudent snobs."

fele corps of impudent stores.

Could Jonathan Swift, or even Allard Lovenstein himself, have said it better? Lovenstein himself, have said it better? Lovenstein himself, have been constanted by the said of the public himself, and the said himself, have been said the said of the sa

pends on.

He needed it about as much as a brain surgeon, in the midst of a delicate operation, needs and the state of the

"Perhaps the best put-down (to Agnew)," said TIME, "was the calm one that came from Senator William Fulbright. He said,

'I just considered the source.''
Now that may be a blazing new bon mot to TIME's reporter, but anyone familiar with early American ethnic humor has found that phrase in Jerome Weidman's early novels of low-life in The Bronx, in Arthur Kober's old "Having Wonderful Time" stories in The New Yorker, and even earlier, in the comedies of Montague (Galler).

It was a phrase used by queenly shopgirls to express their disdain for anyone brighter than they were.

brighter than they were.

Speaking only in my private role as an
American institution, I prefer the normal
nausea expressed by Spiro Agnew to the
menopausal querulousness of Senator

AL CAPP

Sir: Written on the wall of a dormitory john at the University of Michigan: "Mickey Mouse wears a Spiro T. Agnew watch."

Bowling Green, Ohio

#### Indomitable Spirit

Fulbright

Sir. Can we Beatle Freaks ever relax [Oct. 31]? My friends and I have found 75 irrefutable examples proving that Paul McCartney is indeed dead, John Lennon is dying of incurable throat cancer, Ringo Starr has no arms, and George Harrison is in his 70s. Despite all these setbacks, the Beatles continue to play. Incredible the indomitable spirit of the British.

BILL WEINSTEIN BILL WEINSTEIN

#### Pasadena, Calif.

#### Shape of the '60s

Sir: May I comment on two paragraphs dealing with Arthur Burns's selection as next chairman of the Federal Reserve Board [Oct. 24].

First, my reference to him as "ponderous and a little pontifical." If Arthur is at times ponderous, it is a mark of deliberateness, and we need this in central bankers. He is also capable of moving fast on

The second matter concerns economic events in 1959-80, which are described in a way that is commonly believed, I fear, but is nonetheless incorrect. What readers would have to conclude from your paragraph is that I) reedlt conditions were not eased in advance of the 1960-81 recession, 2) federal spending was not increased, and 3) as a result there was

recession. Each are different. That there was meaning to creek that there was no response from policy. Credit easing started in mid-1999, with net free reserves winging from minus 1960 and to place 1800 million by November of that year. It is hard for me visualize a faster move, There was to revisualize a faster move. There was to revise were fast in 1999 but rose in the first quarter of 1960 and climbed therewise were fast in 1999 but rose in the first quarter of 1960 and climbed there much hard the starter of 1960 and climbed there much hard the starter of 1960 and climbed there much hard the starter of 1960 and climbed the removement of the starter of 1960 and climbed there much hard the starter of 1960 and climbed the removement of the starter of 1960 and climbed there much hard the starter of 1960 and climbed the removement of the starter of 1960 and climbed the removement of the starter of 1960 and climbed there is not the starter of 1960 and climbed there are the starter of 1960 and climbed the starter of 1960 and climbed the starter of 1960 and climbed there are the starter of 1960 and climbed there are the starter of 1960 and climbed the start

unchanged through the Kennedy years.
Moreover, the record shows that when
the 60s began, prices were stable, labor
cost increases were in line with productivity
six and the trade balance was back to a
hefty plus. How splendid it would be if
only we were entering the '70s in similar
shape!

RAYMOND J. SAULNIER
Chairman, President Eisenhower's
Council of Economic Advisers, 1956-61
Barnard College
Columbia University
Manhatta

Address Letters to Time, Time & Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y. 10020.



# He needs a new kind of community to grow up in.



# TRW is designing one.

Right now we're helping to plan and develop a complete new kind of urban area for the Ontario Housing Corporation in Canada. A whole new environment created with advanced systems management techniques. And this new-community project is only the beginning.

TRW has been pioneering in the systems management field for over 15 years. Using our special techniques in everything from aerospace programs to the automation of oil fields to the production of our own high-technology hardware (from communications satellites to the valves in your car).

Applying these techniques to "people problems" is a growing part of our business. Problems like highspeed ground transportation, airport baggage handling, police communications, advanced medical facilities, new pollution control concepts. We have also drawn on the resources of our established businesses to accelerate our growth in microelectronics, computer software services and production automation techniques.

We profit by the systems approach.
We think you will, too.

TRW



BOARD OF ECONOMISTS MEETING IN NEW YORK

# A letter from the PUBLISHER

Henry Luce a

WHILE as journalists the editors of TIME remain generalists, they have found it increasingly necessary to make themselves far more expert than before in many, many fields. Yet there are some areas so vastly complex that only a true specialist will do-to help and work with the editors in their weekly appraisal of the news. Thus last February, TIME contracted with the Louis Harris organization for a series of swift, meaningful public-opinion surveys on national issues as they arise. We believe that the six TIME-Louis Harris polls to date have enhanced everybody's understanding of what the country has been thinking about Viet Nam, changing morality, the Kennedy case, and confidence in the press.

This week the editors take pleasure in announcing their association with another group of experts; Thatf's board of economists, composed of eight distinguished scholars. The board will not be called upon. of course, for routine readings of economic happenings and business activity. Ruther, its members will act as consultants on major development of the council of

Senior Editor Marshall Loeb, who suggested the idea, spent many months recruiting TIME's board, seek-

ing members who represent every school of economic thought, all parts of the country and a wide variety of institutions—banks, universities, corporations, foundations, private consulting firms. We hope that our dialogue with the new board will enable That to convey a greater ranee and depth of opinion to an increasingly better informed readership.

This week's lead story in the Business section, written by George Church and researched by Sue Raffety, is the first direct result of such contact. The excerpts from the board's initial meeting were compiled by Clell Bryant and Claire Barnett. What does not appear in the excerpts is one little exchange that goes a long way to demolish Carlyle's famous description of economics as "the dismal science." Asked by Editor Loeb to clarify a point during the discussions, Dr. Walter Heller, a former presidential adviser, smilingly replied: "I purposely left that a little vague. I was following the Alex Cairneross dictum. His first rule when making a forecast is: Give either a number or a date, but never both. His second rule is: Never underestimate the power of a platitude. His third rule is: When the President asks you a question, remember that he doesn't know the answer either.'

The Cover: Wash drawing by Caricaturist Blake Hampton.

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# TIME

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REVER NOTICE AUSTIN MINN.

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This ham has been completely boned. It has been trimmed, cured, smoked, and cooked according to the specifications of the Hormel "Cure 81" process and has been judged of proper quality to be registered as a "Cure 81" Ham.

61703

T REGISTRY NO.
NOTE: This "Cure 81" Ha

is fully cooked and may served cold immediately.
To serve hot, heat in 32 oven 18-20 min, per pour

And by Geo. A. Horner Austin, Minn.

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Horner Curentster

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GUITE 81

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# THE NATION

#### AMERICAN NOTES Revisiting the Crowd

As depicted in The Lonely Crowd 19 years ago, Americans were all too well adjusted to the gray-flannel goals of "success." That is no longer so. David Riesman, who wrote the book with two colleagues and added its title to the American idiom, now finds that after two decades "the earlier tendency toward glib self-satisfaction" has been succeeded by "an atmosphere of what seems to me extravagant self-criticism.'

Writing in Encounter, Sociologist Riesman argues that the children of the lonely crowd-whether protesting the war or campaigning for Eugene McCarthy-reject adjustment to the mores of their affluent elders as "immoral compromise." But there is danger in their idealistic revolt, implies Riesman. Since most men are not "heroes or saints," he notes, the zealots of the new generation may have to modify their ideals. Otherwise, they run the risk of becoming "cynical about themselves or deluded about their society, or both.'

#### The Sideburn Set

It isn't that Richard Nixon necessarily dislikes sideburns, it's just that those who wear them rarely turn out to be his kind of people. Back when his staff first settled into the White House, the only man around sporting face feathers was former Kansas Congressman Bob Ellsworth, a presidential adviser who has since gone to Brussels as U.S. Ambassador to NATO, John Sears took Ellsworth's place as the sole representative of the sideburn set around the West Wing corridors, but by last fall he had lost out to Harry Dent as the White House political operative. The unsheared Sears, too, moved on.

It got so that one Nixon staff man wondered aloud: "If we see a set of sideburns on someone around here, we start wondering where he's going," But the cause of whiskers at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue is not entirely lost. Daniel Patrick Moynihan, the Savile Row-tailored Democrat who is Nixon's urban affairs adviser, is definitely long about the ears. Defying all auguries, he was promoted last week to the post of Counselor to the President and given Cabinet rank.

#### Sorry About That

Scene: The White House, on a recent weekend. After an intermission in strategy talks about Viet Nam, President Nixon rejoins his foreign affairs adviser, Henry Kissinger. They confer.

#### THE PRESIDENT: Henry, I just shot 120.

KISSINGER: Oh, Mr. President, your golf game is improving.

#### THE PRESIDENT: I was bowling, Henry.

#### Cooling It for Christmas

The affluent American middle class will soon start the cheerily commercial annual countdown of shopping days till Christmas. For the unemployed in urban ghettos, it is the season of petty thievery as they seek to provide presents for their children too. A militant civil rights organization in St. Louis wants to put an end to all that and has started a leaflet and poster campaign aimed at the poor with the message: STOP STEALING FOR CHRISTMAS. Explains Mrs. Betti Green, a co-chairman: "White policemen and their bullets do not know that your daughter wants a doll or your son a bicycle for Christmas. We will be trying to stress that a child's need for the love and guidance of his parents is far greater than his need for toys and trinkets on Christmas Day.'

#### THE PRESIDENCY Conciliation, Confrontation

All week long Richard Nixon basked joyfully in the returns from the most important speech of his presidency, the televised address to his fellow citizens on the problems of war and peace in Viet Nam. There was a flood of congratulatory telegrams that he cheerfully displayed for photographers, a quickie Gallup telephone poll after the speech that showed a 77% favorable response, and a firm consensus of politicians and pundits that Nixon had achieved what he set out to do. At the same time, pro-testers against the war, unmollified by Nixon's blandishments, readied for this week's demonstrations even more ambitious than the Oct. 15 Moratorium. They would include rallies around the U.S., as before, but there could be as many as half a million marchers in Washington. If it seemed to be a scenario for confrontation, President Nixon had surely helped write the script as he penciled the Viet Nam address on his legal pads.

In his speech, Nixon abandoned the politics of conciliation, raising his voice to deliver a powerful, simplistic appeal, a personal plea to "the great silent majority" to back his Viet Nam policies and give him more time to carry out his chosen course. Three Presidents before him, said Nixon, had recognized the stakes in Viet Nam, and he did not intend to preside over a U.S. defeat. What he had done, he explained, was to begin "a pursuit for peace on many fronts"-including private proposals for a settlement that he initiated even before taking office, and a personal letter sent to Ho Chi Minh before the North Vietnamese President's death. "No progress whatever has been made," Nixon reported grimly, "except agreement on the shape of the bargaining table." The more support he got at home, he said,

the sooner he could redeem his pledge "to end the war in a way that we could win the peace.

Waffled Points. Nixon set forth his plan "for the complete withdrawal of all United States combat ground forces and their replacement by South Vietnamese forces on an orderly scheduled timetable." All that, he said, is contingent upon continued improvement in the fighting ability of the South Vietnamese-and on continued indications that the level of battle is lowering. He warned Hanoi that any stepped-up enemy action would bring "strong and effective measures" in response. It was a tough speech, and in it there was no gesture of accommodation to

those who backed the Oct. 15 Moratorium protest. The President announced no new withdrawal of U.S. troops and proclaimed no cease-fire on the

battlefield.

On several points, Nixon waffled his message. He started with a lengthy but inadequate review of U.S. involvement in South Viet Nam, and insisted on the need for a continued American presence in Southeast Asia. But he emphasized his program for bringing the boys home from Viet Nam. shifting the subject of withdrawal from "all combat ground forces" to "all of our drawal forces." Although he presented himself as a peacemaker, he lapsed into hard-line rhetoric in attacking "those great powers who have not yet abandoned their goals of world conquest." He parroted Lyndon Johnson's domino theory: if the U.S. abandons the South Vietnamese, he contended, "this would spark violence wherever our commitments help maintain the peace-in the Middle East, in Berlin, eventually even in the Western Hemisphere." He left unanswered the question: If the

U.S. presence in Viet Nam is so essential, why should there be any pullout at all?

Favorable Calls. The President stepped onto a punji stake of illogic when he proclaimed that "ordering the immediate withdrawal of all American forces would have been a popular and easy course to follow" at the time he took office. In fact, support for an instant and unilateral pullout was minimal back in January; since then it has clearly grown among war-weary Americans. If backing out fast would have been "popular and easy" in January, it is difficult to understand how it can now be only "a vocal minority" that is trying to "impose" exactly that policy on the nation.

While he failed to resolve-and perhaps purposely fuzzed-some important issues, there was no question that Nix-

on was highly and justifiably pleased with the political impact of his performance. White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler spread word that the switchboard had been jammed with favorable telephone calls as soon as the speech ended. Nixon aides thought that the speech, delivered on the eve of gubernatorial elections in New Jersey and Virginia, helped the Republican can-didates to victory. Nixon had campaigned for the winners, Bill Cahill of New Jersey and Linwood Holton of Virginia, and he brought them both to Washington for a triumphant White House lunch. Said the President: "I am rather happy we won, because their



WASHINGTON POLICE IN RIOT FORMATION Refusal may increase the dangers.

opponents both made me the issue." Without doubt, Nixon has bought some time in which to try, in his own way, to untangle the U.S. from Viet Nam. "I think we can hold this majority for four to six months while we hold our course," says one White House adviser. The President may well try to gain still more time by making a further troop-withdrawal announcement before Christmas. Pentagon and State Department officials say that two plans are under consideration: one would get 40,000 to 60,000 more men out by March 31, and another would provide for pulling some 100,000 out by mid-1970. However, the new increase in enemy activity in Viet Nam (see THE WORLD) could give Nixon pause.

Nixon let drop several clues that he has such steps in mind. In the television speech, he said that things were

looking better in Viet Nam than they had in June. That was when he declared that he hoped to beat a timetable proposed by ex-Defense Secretary Clark Clifford, who called for withdrawal of all U.S. combat troops by the end of next year. Privately, Nixon told a group of Republican Congressmen last week that nearly all U.S. troops will probably be out of combat before the November 1970 elections. Whether or not he can bring about that result, the President made one unassailable observation on television about his "plan for peace." "If it does succeed, what the critics say now won't matter," he said, "If it does not succeed, anything I

say then won't matter." With that. Americans of practically every viewpoint could agree.

#### **PROTEST** The Second Round

At the Washington head-quarters of the New Mobilization Committee to End the War in Viet Nam, which is helping to sponsor the renewed demonstrations this week, the response to Nixon's speech was: "We told you so." Said John C. Bennett, president of Union Theological Seminary and a protest leader: "President Nixon gave us nothing." That meant that this week's protest, which will center on a march in Washington, will no doubt have the backing of those who turned out peacefully last month with armbands and candles. The second round, which might have lost support had Nixon given way, is now almost sure to have extra impact.

There is still a danger that this week's march may be stained with blood, although the New Mobe promises to have 1,500 of its own marshals to keep the proceedings orderly. There will also be plen-

ty of Washington police, practiced in riot-handling tactics, on hand. The Justice Department, concerned about the prospect of hundreds of thousands of demonstrators parading by the White House gate, refused the marchers a permit to march down Pennsylvania Avenue. The department's negotiator, John W. Dean III, explained that there was "a substantial likelihood of serious violence." That refusal may well increase the chance of violent confrontation. If there is rioting in the capital, it will offend many who sympathized with the October demonstrations; a backlash, of course, may be what the Administration wants. Veterans' groups and two newly formed outfits-The National Committee for Responsible Patriotism and the Texas-financed United We Stand-are setting up counter-manifestations in support of Nixon.

## SPIRO AGNEW: THE KING'S TASTER

We'lke For YOU AND ACNEW TOO read a telegram that arrived in the White House last week after the President's Viet Nam speech. In earlier Administrations it might have seemed old to tack on the name of the Vice President of the United States, who is traditionally almost an official non-person in Washington. Spiro Theodore Agnew. However, is turning the vice-presidency in the property of the property of the presidency in the

Agnew is not merely seeking political capital in the South, nor is his rhetoric aimed only at Moratorium marchers and other opponents of the war. Rather, he is emerging as a kind of imman. Now Agnew is out walking the point, flailing at "ideological eunuchs," "merchants of hate," "parasites of passion" and campus protesters who "take their tactics from Castro and their money from Daddy."

There is, however, a fundamental difference in the reactions to the two men. Nixon tended to enrage his opponents and the targets of his venome, 'Agnew's thrusts are more often met by amuseto the vice-presidency with very different intellectual and educational equipment; Nixon in 1953 was a young but consummate politician with far more practical suvey than Agnew brings to his job. Moreover, the present Vice Presessary in the less ambiguous days of self-starter anyhow: "You don't have to say 'Sic 'em, Ted.'" There have been times, says a Nixon adviser, "when the President has cringed at Agnew's choice of words," but in general Nixon thinks of him as a "gutsy guy." On his office wall in the Executive Office Building, Agnew has hung a portrait of Nixon inscribed: "To Vice President Ted Agnew, who has demonstrated his character in the ultimate tests of political combat. From his friend, Richard Nixon. During a Cabinet meeting last week, the President dished up the warmest compliment he has yet paid Agnew. He wanted everyone to know, said Nixon, that he thinks the Vice President is doing a good job and that he likes what Agnew is saying. Further, what Agnew is saying is in keeping with



"IT'S A HOUSEHOLD WORD—
JUST AIM AT EFFETE SNOBS AND SPRAY"

"FOOTPRINTS"

probable mahdi of Middle America. His often odd, occasionally clownish locutions, rendered in a W. C. Fields singsong, are abristle with nostalgias and assumptions of what American life ought to be. Armored in the certitudes of middle-class values, he speaks with the authentic voice of Americans who are angry and frightened by what has happened to their culture, who view the '60s as a disastrous montage of pornography, crime, assaults on patriotism, flaming ghettos, marijuana and occupied colleges, If he speaks with Richard Nixon's tacit approval-and he does-Agnew does his duty gladly, bringing missionary zeal and a sense of genuine moral outrage to his oratory.

In effect, as Eugene McCarthy observes, Agnew is acting as "Nixon". Nixon." Just before the 1954 congressional elections, Richard Nixon said: "Ninety-five percent of the Communists, fellow travelers, sex perverts, dope addiets, drunks and other security risks removed under the Eisenhower security program" were hired under Harry TruNixon's vice-presidency. His task is not only to attack the President's foes but also to probe the body politic's mood and temper for the cautious Nixon. Says Massachusett's Republican Senator Edward Brooke: "Agnew is the King's taster"—sampling the public's ideological moods.

#### Nixon's Agent

To what extent is Agnew speaking for Nixon in his choked-bore blasts against dissent? The President himself is not about to acknowledge as his own every word that Agnew speaks. To do so would vitiate the point of the strategy, which is to let the Vice President absorb the heat of controversy while Nixon, in imitation of Eisenhower's executive mode, seems to take a loftier course. The White House has done nothing to censor Agnew's speeches, and does not demand to review them in advance. Nor has Nixon muzzled Agnew. despite the outery from the left and even from some fellow Republicans. Agnew, says an aide, is pretty much a



"AFTER SPIRO WARMS THE AUDIENCE, ANYTHING I SAY SOUNDS GREAT"

what Nixon believes should be said. "Agnew's not just yapping when he yaps," says a White House aide. Agnew put it another way to a reporter three weeks ago: "The President and I have an understanding."

That understanding centers on the Vice President's franchise to rouse the "great silent majority" to verbal support of the Administration, specifically to drown out anti-war dissent. Simultaneously, Marylander Agnew is a chief agent of the President's Southern strategy. During the presidential campaign, he was dispatched to help capture the Southern and Border states for the G.O.P. The effort was markedly successful; George Wallace took Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, but Nixon and Agnew emerged with the electoral votes of four out of five Border states, along with North and South Carolina and Florida.

Now Agnew is concentrating upon turning the Deep South into a Republican enclave. Of the 25 political speeches he has delivered since the Inauguration, nine were made in the South. It is also significant that it was in the South—in New Orleans and Jackson, Miss.—that Agnew detonated his biggest rhetorical bangalores to date.

"He came through like Gambusters," says Louisians GO,P. State Chairman Charles De Gravelles. "If you'd run a poll, he'd get 98% support," In Jackson, Agnew told fellow Republicans at 5100a-plate fund-raising dinner. The sissippi are the principles of the Republican Party, South Carolina's Judge Clement Haynsworth is not guilty of any impropriety, unless that impropriety is his place of birth and residence." For too long, he Vice President added, for those who characterize themselves as liberal intellectuals."

Speaking in New Orleans of the Oct. 15 Moratorium, Agnew delivered his most notable line of the season, one that instantly became part of American political history: "A spirit of national masochism prevails, encouraged by an effete corps of impudent snobs who characterize themselves as intellectuals." The line sounds like George Wallace armed with Roger's, but Agnew is no George Wallace, despite their common streak of anti-intellectualism. The Vice President is neither a racist nor a demagogue and, curiously enough, he seems little driven by political ambition. Says Carl Paolozzi, an aluminum-plant supervisor in Southern California, "Wallace is an extremist just like those guys on trial in Chicago. Wallace is against our system of government; Agnew is trying to preserve it."

In many ways, Agnew means simply to fight fire with fire, to counter the extreme "Up Against the Wall" rhetoric of the American left with his own equally tough vocabulary. M.I.T.'s Noam Chomsky, a prominent antivar critic, has a habit of making slightly hysterical comparisons between the U.S. today and Hitler's Germany. For months, protesters have chanted: "Ho, Ho, Ho Chi Minh/Viet Cong is gonna win" Earlier, the chrorus was "Hoy, hey, L.B.J.' How many kids did you kill today" adopting equally simplistic phrases. Against the constraint of the control of th

#### The Gut Chord

Agnew's canon is a pastiche of Ronald Reagan, Norman Vincent Peale and American home truths. "Parental discipline is the gateway to knowledge," he has said. "The family alone can provide the bedrock security of the soul." Stressing the need for civil order in another speech, he asked: "Do 'we the people' enjoy uproar? Obviously, the answer is no. Civil rights are balanced by civil responsibilities. People cannot live in a state of perpetual electric shock."

One of the Vice President's favorite words is "Establishment." "It is time, he has urged, "for the Establishment of this country-governmental, educational. industrial. religious-to revitalize themselves, to be proud that they are integral and vital components of the greatest nation this world has ever produced. I am not ready to run up a white flag for the United States of America."

"Make no mistake about it," says Calironia Pollster Mervin Field. "Agnew is strumming a real gut chord. The issue is much more than Viet Nam. When the President of the U.S. has to say in his speech, 'I know that it may not be fashionable to speak of patriotism these days,' you get an idea how wide the gap is." Another California pollster, Don Muchmore, agrees: "What Agnew is telling the public is precisely what the man in the middle has been saying to his neighbor for the last six months. What Agnew is saying int' new; what's new is that the Vice President of the U.S. is saying; in."

How resonant is the note that Agnew is striking? "People in the New York/Washington axis read their Times and Washington Post every morning, and what they say is critical," says a White House adviser, "But when you get out into the country, the feeling changes," Liberals-including many editorial writers and columnists-mock Agnew. Even the White House staff is divided between those who regard the Vice President as "hopeless" and those who think him "educable." A moderate Republican Senator said recently: "The man's a laughing stock, even among other Republicans. When I speak to a Republican group, I don't have to tell a joke to get a laugh, I just say 'Spiro Agnew.

Yet in many parts of the nation. Agnew's voice is vox populi. Barry Goldwater allowed last week that Agnew's attacks on the peace movement leaders express "the sentiment of the vast, overwhelming majority of the American people." He even suggested that Agnew might find himself being touted for the White House before his time, Says Fred Nemeth, a printer in Phoenix, Ariz.: "We all want this war to end, but we don't like to see those demonstrators in the streets. No matter how much we disagree with each other, we don't like to see this country ridiculed and torn down, and we think Agnew's right." Arizona Boxing Manager Al Fenn adds ominously: "I can't help but feel there's going to be a revolt against the protesters in time, and it's not going to be a silent majority any longer. Instead, it's going to be an outspoken majority.

#### Questions of Style

Even those who agree with Agnew's views frequently find it difficult to take him very seriously as a leader-and many Americans wince at the thought that he might be thrust abruptly into the presidency. Says Ray Caponigro, a Chicago pressman: "I think it's good he's coming down on those hippies, but I wouldn't like him as President. He's too temperamental." A Houston housewife, Mrs. R. W. Hirsch, places herself squarely in Middle America, but Agnew makes her nervous. "While the man is definitely honest in his opinions, he is anything but tactful," says. Jake Johnson, a garage owner in Atlanta, applauds Agnew for "speaking his mind." But to the thought of Agnew in the White House, he says, "Not vet." A reaction that is common among many other Americans: a you-can't-beserious grin.

The Vice President's campaign biography, a 116-page document called



AGNEW AMONG CROWD AT BALTIMORE COLTS FOOTBALL GAME Improbable mahdi of Middle America.

## The President Giveth and Taketh Away

Probably no one is better able to testify to the fruiting, mostly unrewarding burden of the vice presidency; than Hubert Humphrey, who served the most demanding—some would say 'pramised—President of modern times. Lyndon Johnson, I'va relaxed interview isst week teaching at the University of Mineston and Macelester College, explained his seeming subservience to L.B.J. and offered some insights into Spira Agency's behavior.

ITS like being naked in the middle of a blizzard with no one to even offer you a match to keep you warm —that's the vice presidency. You are trapped, vulnerable and alone, and it does not matter who happens to be President. Anyone who thinks that the Vice President can take a position independent of the President or his Administration simply has no knowledge of politics or governments. The president can be expectly over absolute lowally political marriage, and he expects your absolute lowally.

The public is often misled about what the Vice President can or cannot do. Friends used to complain: "Hubert, what's got into you? Why are you talking this way about Viet Nam?" What could say? Aboutlety nothing. Why, could you imazine what would happen to a Vice President who publicly repudiated his Administration? Man. that's political suicide. Before the nomination, I told Johnson that I would express my views privately, but once a decision was made—that was it. For better or worse, I was a loval Vice President.

I think it's tougher to serve under a President who himself has been a Vice President. Johnson pridgel himself on total loyalty to Jack Kennedy, so he stressed the loyalty aspect with me. Now, Nison served Eisenhower as the bare-knuckle fighter playing the role of a controversial partisan. That seems to be Agnew's role—and don't think that he's not acting under orders. A President who has been a Vice President knows all the tricks ident who has been a Vice President knows all the tricks true of Johnson. I'm sure that it's true of Johnson. I'm sure that it's true of no, and it might even have been true of he had I made it.

Some examples? Well, Johnson made sure he never

did anything to upstage Kennedy. So Johnson decreed that no reporters would be allowed to accompany me in my travels around the country. Sometimes before Cabinet meetings, Johnson would ask me to give some member particular hell. For one reason or another, he did not want to do the job

The first year in office I spent most of my time on Capitol Hill pushing the Great Society programs. Damn it, I was good at it,

Dann it, I was good at it, and my office was a popular spot with the Democrats. So the Democratic leadership got a wee bit jealous, and I was told to close down my Capitol Hill office. The President giveth and he taketh away. My role in helping to get this legislation passed has never been made public. And that's another of the Vice President's frustrations—the President gets the credit neets the credit.

The American people expect the Vice President to be fully capable of taking over the presidency. They don't want a Throttlebottom in the job. But you can't make policy or propose new solutions—so what is left to talk about? Prefix soon you're sounding like the Administration by the properties of the

You know, the operational budget for the Vice President does not come out of Executive Department funds. It's part of the congressional budget—you're literally paid as President Pro Tem of the Senate. That tells a great deal about the nature of the office, doesn't it?



EX-VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY

Where He Stands: The Life and Convictions of Spiro T. Agnew, records that as a boy in Baltimore, he used to help his Greek-born father prepare talks before local groups. "While the Governor's best subject was English," writes Author Ann Pinchot, "this is how he learned to perfect and polish the eloquence and clarity for which he is now known." Alas, it is precisely his prose style that frightens off so many, including some who are sympathetic to his basic message. Columnist William F. Buckley Jr., while concurring in Agnew's description of an "effete corps of impudent snobs," felt impelled to deliver an explication de texte: "The rhetorical arrangement is extremely unsatisfactory," wrote Buckley. "The word 'snob' should rarely be preceded by an adjective. An 'effete corps' has its stresses wrong, which is itself distracting.

There are more serious criticisms. Agnew delivers a sort of .45-cal. proceed—heavy, highly charged, often inaccurate and dangerous. If students and liberals are disposed to an apocalyptic vision of America as a runaway, can-

cerous technocraey, Agnew's audiences are suggestible to his appeals to a "Love It or Leave It" America. In Harrisburg Pa., two weeks ago. Agnew attacked the more militant dissidents as "vultures" and declared: "We can afford to separate them from our society with no more regret than we should feel over dissupport of the property of

#### Black and White

Other times, the sayings of Spiro are merely camp—howling violations of political politicse. "If you've seen one sum," he declared during the campaign, "you've seen them all." The odd thing eyel seen them all." The odd thing eyel seen them all. "The odd thing eyel seen there is a miserable monotony about urban slums. If Agnew had made the point with any sensitivity, the effect would have been the opposite of the one he achieved.

A strong tendency to verbal excess reflects the essential Agnew. He sees things in black and white, and has an absolute passion for oversimplification. "Civil disobedience," he says, "leads inevitably to riots, and riots condoned lead inevitably to revolution."

Agnew's delight in locker-room bonhomie also leads him astray. Last week, for example, Agnew attended a blacktie stag dinner at the White House for Prince Philip. With remarks from the diplomatic Deans-Acheson and Rusk -the evening proceeded with a certain urbanity. Then the Vice President rose to propose a toast to the guest of honor. Some people, Agnew began, found his manner of speech alarming, but there was no need to worry about that now: "All of you with tightened sinews and constricted sphincters can relax." A distinct chill settled on the room. One White House adviser slowly dropped his head to the table and cupped both hands over his ears.

Agnew personally is a talkative, gregarious and kindly man, but he keeps slipping unwittingly into crudity. As when he branded the Baltimore Sun's Gene Oishi "the fat Jap" during the campaign. Or when he told a Chicago press conference: "When I am moving in a crowd, I don't look and say, "There's a Negro, there's a Greek, there's a Polack." Or when his aide, C. D. Ward, barreled through a glass door at San Clemente and ended up with permanent facial scars; for fun, Agnew started calling him "Wolfeane."

The counterbombardments that his speeches have triggered have left Agnew bailled and somewhat defensive. He now limit most of his interviews to sympathetic publications, such as U.S. News & World Report, or to columnists like Holmes Alexander. It is not columnist the criticism had been a supported by the criticism had been as a "unique to the him as "unique proposition of the him as "unique proposition of the proposition of the him as "unique proposition of the pro

Occasionally in recent months he has gone on campaigns of self-depreciating humor that debunk the nature of his office—usually with the aid of Paul (New America) as former writer and co-producer for the American Bakers Association, Agnew ecused himself by remarking. The President needs me at the White House. It's autumn, you know, and the leaves need raking. Farlier, at a Gridrion Club dimer, he described the joys plane—Air Force 13. It's a glider,"

#### The Awful Office

As every Vice President since John Adams has known, the nation's second highest office is a dispiriting post only slightly preferable to a rural postmastership (see hox preceding page). "The Vice President of the United Sates." to the President of the United Sates, "and the Woodrow Wilson, "is like a man in a cataleptic state: he cannot speak; he cannot move; he suffers no pain; and yet he is perfectly conscious of everything that is going on about him." Agnew on the subject: "It's a sort of anstream of anything. The job itself creates some sort of debility."

Beginning with Eisenhower, Presidents have tried to activate the office by adding responsibilities to involve their



ANTI-AGNEW BUTTON

Vice Presidents in the decision-making processes. But quite often the responsibilities are simply chores that the President wishes to avoid. Nixon wants Agnew on the political line, giving them heil. He also wants Agnew to handle such ceremonial chores as Boy Scout awards, embassy breakfasts and Medal of Honon resentations.

Agnew's only constitutionally mandiated job is presiding over the Senate, but his highly fragmented duties include heading the Space Council, the President's Council on Town Opportunity Council on Town Opportunity, and the National Council on Indian Opportunity, White House business cocupies up to 15 hours of his week—meetings of the National Security Council, the Calimet, the Urban Al-Council, plus a weekly gathering of the Republican congressional leadership.

the Republican congressional leadership. The Vice President is most influential with the President is most influential with the President and in Specifically assigned to coordinate the three levels of government, Agnew has established excellent communications with the Governors, although many mayors are unhappy with his efforts to channel federal funds to cities through the states, meaning the president has traveled 77,091 miles in the U.S. since January, observing at each story almany; observing at each story almany; observing at each story and are story and a st

Agnew witnesses the decision-making in such areas as Viet Nam or the ABM, but he does not really participate. Asked to name a major contribution the Vice President has made to policy, a White House adviser modified Ike's reply regarding Nixon: "If you give me ten minutes, I might think of something." Eisenhower said that he would need a week, and Agnew could thus be considered a considerable improvement. Nonetheless, the Vice President has complained to friends that he feels like an errand boy. Says one of his aides: "He misses the authority of a top executive. When he was Governor of Maryland, he had full control of his schedule." Now his weekends and evenings as well as his days are at the disposal of the President. Although he dislikes parties, he attends about four receptions a week, for foreign visitors, for example, or party leaders.

#### Senate Failure

The first Vice President in 24 years with no Senate experience, Agnew has not had an easy time on the Hill. In the early months after the hauguration, he conscientiously courted Senators, attending each not have the learn parliamentary procedures and school himself in Senate ways. He lunched with members in the Senators' dining room. Most important, he flattered Senators by his deference, thereby convincing them of his with and discremment. He worked we first months that he bust a blood vessel in his eve.

blood vessel in his eye. Last summer, however, perhaps feel-ing overly buoyant about his good national press, Agnew began lobbying clumsily for Administration programs. He started with the ABM, buttonholing members on the Senate floor, then repeated the mistake in an attempt to get the income-tax surcharge extended for a year. As a wheeler-dealer, he failed ingloriously and provoked a curt civics lesson from Majority Leader Mike Mansfield: "A Vice President should not interfere in Senate affairs regardless of his party. He is not a member of the Senate. He's a half-creature of the Senate and a half-creature of the executive. In recent weeks, perhaps as a result, Agnew has displayed little interest in the Senate. The pattern worries some Republicans, since it has occurred before: Agnew has a tendency to give up and turn away when rebuffed.

#### Life Styles

He is defensive about the press. "Now it seems to be fashionable to make out Agnew to be some kind of goof," he tells friends." I don't think I'm a brain. I've got an I.Q. of about 135 when it was last tested. I think that's pretty fair." He has been known to remark un-happily: "I'm still fighting the idea of being a rather ill-equipped, fumbling, obtuse kind of person."

For all the limited opportunities of

### SPIRO AGNEW-

"An ounce of wit is worth a pound of sorrow."



AS SENIOR IN HIGH SCHOOL YEARBOOK (1937)

And an IQ of 135 when last tested.

the vice-presidency, Agnew, at 51, has displayed small capacity for development. Ten years ago, he was president of the P.T.A. in Loch Raven village near Baltimore. Five years ago, he was the Baltimore county executive, presiding over a horseshoe-shaped suburvice, presiding over a horseshoe-shaped suburvice, presiding over a horseshoe-shaped suburvice, presidlated by the proposed of the president of the ban agonies on which he is now supposedly an Administration expense. Today, as Vice President, he retains his

earlier prejudices.

The Agnew life style has changed considerably, however. Last January the Agnews moved from the handsome 54-room Governor's mansion in Annapolis to a nine-room apartment in Wash

ington's Sheraton Park Hotel. The capital has transformed the family's domestic life, which in years past consisted largely of lawn sprinklers, pizza, pingpong in the basement rec room. Sunday afternoons watching the Baltimore Colts on color television. As Governor, Agnew could even have the Colts over for dinner from time to time.

Now the Vice President's schedule begins about 7:30 a.m. with breakfast and keeps him shuttling between White House, Executive Office Building and Capitol until 7 p.m.—or much later if there is an official reception to attend. He still sees his Maryland friends often, especially George White Jr., the

family lawyer who presides over the Agnew family asset of some \$100,000. Although his weekends are always subject to interruptions, Agnew has managed to trim off 15 lbs. by playing tennis, fene with Go.P. National Chairman Rogers Morton or Postmater General Winton Blount. One thing that Agnew has not sacrificed is his pro football: this season he has made it to five Colts games, usually ducking into the tream luck.

Agnew's wife Judy, who admits that "every once in awhile I think to myself, what am I doing here," must also sacrifice considerable domestic time ("I

### Spiro, Won't You Please Come Home?

Whatever detractors the Vice President may have in the U.S., there is a finy corner of the earth where Spino Agnew can do no wrong—the Greek town of Garaglaini. Agnew's father emigrated from there to America 72 years ago, changing his name from Anagnostopoulos and becoming U.S. citizen. As a first-generation native American. Spino we can be coming to the control of the Comment o

THE Vice President's ancestral village lies eight hours away from Athens over a narrow, bumpy country road, It sits in the sunshine on the western slopes of the Greek division of Peloponnessus, six hairpin curves above the ink blue Ionian Sea, an immaculate whitewash of stucco structures with red tile roofs.

To the 7,600 residents of Gargaliani, Spiro Agnew is one of their own. His portrait hangs in a place of honor in the town hall, larger than that of Greece's Prime Minister or of the exiled King Constantine. Acting Mayor Nicholas Horaties produces with a flourish copies of congratulatory notes sent by the town council to Agnew—each cable misspelling his name in a different way.

In the town square, men gather beneath plane trees to sip retsina, a resin-flavored wine. They see a photographer and nod knowingly to each other: "Spiro." At the corner of Aristotle and Socrates streets stands a house built some 200 years ago by an earlier Anagonostopoulos. Spiro's cousin, Andreas, a quiet, naturally dignified man, lives on the second floor with his family.

Andreas recalls that "Spiro's grandfather was rich by Gragaliani standards." He was a notary public, which carried legal duties and status in 19th century Greece. "But during the Balkan Wars of 192-13," recalls. Andreas, "there was a financial crisis," Without a trace of self-pity, Andreas explains that "though the family was financially broken, our pride and honor kept us from making crooked deals. Therefore we are poor."

A few pieces of furniture from the grandfather remain in the house, which is kept spotless by Andreas' wife. She is a perfect Greek counterpart of Judy Agnew—bright, outgoing, hospitable, gay. As the man when become the spokesman for the Anagnostopoulos Andreas proadly "We have become known figures," says Andreas proadly. "I receive letters from Greeks living in Paris, Venezuela, Australia, who are pleased that a Greek was elected to such a high office."

His new-found fame by association with the American Vice President has also brought some disappointment. Andreas, who owns the town's hardware store, was invited to attend the National Hardware Show in New York City. It was an exciting prospect, but once the all-expense-paid invitation was offered, there was suddenly no further word from any of his prospective hosts in America, and he did not go.

Andreas' son Democritas, whose short hair and wellpressed neatness would certainly appeal to Agnew, has been deeply affected by his cousin's fame. "Now he has a name."

ly appeal to Agnew, has been deeply affected by his cousin's fame. "Now he has a name," assays his father, "a dream to live up to." Democritas is a high school senior and has ambitions to be an accountant, He hopes to win the \$1,000 scholarship that Agnew established in his grandfather's memory for the youth of Gargaliani.

Among the town's hierarchy, few rank higher than 85-yearold Andrew Chyrsikos, another of Spiro's cousins. He is what the Greeks call a "Beenamerican," meaning that he lived in America and returned home again. He sailed away, in fact, with Spiro's father, and they shared a room in Schenectady. N.Y., before Theodore Anagnostopoulos moved to Baltimore. Now, sunning himself outside the town library, Chyrsikos likes to one-up Andreas by boasting that his sons in America have visited with Agnew-and even had their pictures taken with President

Of course, the most pressing question in Gargaliani—other

than the outcome of the olive harvest—is when Spin will come home. He has promised in letters to Andreas to visit the town, but the townspeople are beginning to wonder, in the shreed fashion of peansts, why he waits so long. The delicacies of international politics that must conlore the state of the shreed and the state of the shreed politics and the shreed as constitutional Parliament —are not easily explained to the good people of sunny Gargaliani.





ANCESTRAL HOME

majored in marriage") for such chores as entertaining the wives of foreign visitors or chamber of commerce officials. Judy Agnew has two houseboys and a live-in housekeeper, Mrs. Ann Leer, who are the commerce of the comme

#### Parental Discipline

Two of the four Agnew children still tie at home—Kim, IJ. 3 and Susan, 2.2 Susan is now dating Maryland State Trooper Colin MacIndoe, an old friend from Annapolis. The Agnews were always close to the state police, who were assigned to guard the Maryland Governor's mansion. One of the first din-er parties that the Vice President held in Washington was for the state troopers from the old palace guard. Noble Agnew used to play pool in the Governor's mansion, has joined Agnew's Washington state.

There is something akin to touching poetic justice in Agnew's parental troubles with his daughter Kim, who would be a handful for any father of the Ozzie Nelson school. Kim, who has been known to experiment with marijuana, wanted to wear a black armband for Moratorium day last month. Agnew said no and twice went through a laborious historical explanation of the Geneva Accord and American involvement in the war. Kim shrugged: "All right, but why not just get out of there?" Finally, Agnew invoked parental prerogative and forbade her to demonstrate. "They need authority at some point." he said, "and when they don't get it, they're unhappy.

The Agnews and the Nixons maintain a formal, distant relationship. They meet at receptions, but have never entertained one another exclusively. Pat Nixon and Judy Agnew exchange surface gossip about their children or their schedules. Dick and Ted meet in conference, she was rarely sought out the Presence has rarely sought out the Present Patrick of the Presence of

Thus 'Agnew's life has divided like that of a closet poet or weekend preacher. His office hours are occupied with resulting in a midden of executive trivia. In the control of the control

There has been talk that Nixon might drop Agnew as his running mate in 1972, although such a move would be out of character for the President. Ultimately, that question will depend mainly upon Agnew's usefulness to Nixon

in the next three years. It seems clear that Nixon did not select Agnew because he thought him the one man best qualified to succeed him in the presidency. Agnew's value to Nixon is as a front man, mixing with and speaking to the public as the President cannot. As such, he is doing his job, playing the Middle American calliope, trying to get a gry on what is happening to

At root Spiro T. Agnew is, like so many of the people he speaks to and for, a political innocent of fundamentally decent impulses, a "normal" American in the old sense who is grappling with the puzzlements of what may be simply an evil time. That, of course, is part of his appeal, but it is also his curse in the television age, when every malapropism and mistake by a public man is caught and magnified. It is clear that Agnew is not comfortable in the stratosphere of Washington's sophisticated politics. As his wife Judy observes, perhaps with a touch of wistfulness: "He is a very good lawyer. He can always go back to practicing law.

#### SPACE

#### Off to the Moon Again

In a bow to exploratory tradition, the Apollo 11 astronauts planted the American flag on the moon during their pic visit last July. The Apollo 12 astronauts, who are due to lift off this will soon become more than a matter of tradition. Last week, when the Sente approved the \$3.7 billion space authorization bill for 1970, congressional chauvinists had the final word. The bill orders U.S. astronauts to raise the flag firms beyond term.

Among those who are to gather this week at the cape to watch the blast-off is Richard Nixon, who will be the first President to witness a launching. It will be Nixon's second space first as President. In July, he was aboard the carrier Hornet to welcome back the Apollo II astronauts.

lo 11 astronauts.

The scheduled flight of Apollo 12 is no less complex or hazardous than the earlier moon shots. This attempt will include a number of dangerous innovations. The trickiest is a free-llying approach to the moon that, if it is marred by an engine malfunction, could send the spacecraft into a deadly sun orbit.

Lonely Day, If the flight goes according to plan, the all-Navy crew will ride the nautically named Yankee Clipper into moon orbit after 38 hours in space. Then Skipper Charles (\*Petr) Control will beard the module Interpil for their trip to the moon's surface. While his fellow astronaut explore the Sea of Storms 60 miles below, Genini Veter Storms 60 miles below at 100 miles below per storms 60 miles below miles below 100 miles be

During their 32-hour moon visit. Conrad and Bean will take two walks, each lasting about four hours. Back on earth, television viewers will see all this in color. Following the advice of the Apollo 11 crew, the two astronauts will perform their own moon dance to get the feel of one-sixth gravity. Then they will go about collecting rocks and carrying out a series of sophisticated experiments. out a series of sophisticated experiments into a crater by his teanmate to look around and to gather samples.

After the crew returns to the mother ship, the moon module *Intrepid* will be sent hurtling back to the moon's surface, and the *Yankee Clipper* will begin the return lap of its ten-day trip.



APOLLO 12'S CONRAD, GORDON & BEAN
This time a free-flying approach and a crater walk.





# Elections 1969: The Moderates Have It

SWEET is the taste of victory, but sweeter still political triumph won against the odds or against long-prevailing winds. There was thus a special savor to the celebrations of many of the winners in last week's spate of offyear elections across the nation. Like the city's Mets, John Lindsay came from ignominy to take the mayoralty of New York, and did it without the endorsement of either major party. In Virginia, moderate Republican Linwood Holton seized the Governor's mansion, occupied for 84 years by Democrats. In Cleveland. Carl Stokes, the nation's first black mayor of a major city, had the aid of white votes in winning a second term against a strong white challenger. In Buffalo, Mayor Frank Sedita, a middleroad Democrat, staved off a black independent challenger and a law-andorder Republican to keep his job -thanks to strong support from the city's blacks.

Nearly everywhere, it was a good day for moderates, as the U.S. voter proved less bigoted and more judiciously pragmatic than the Jeremiahs had predicted. Backlash seems to be losing some

of its snap. It was also a good day for Richard Nixon, who had personally campaigned for Holton in Virginia and for William Cahill, the gubernatorial winner in New Jersey. Both men won bigger than expected, and the G.O.P. will control 32 of the 50 Governors' mansions, an arithmetic not duplicated since the first Eisenhower landslide. The outcome on the principal sites of combat:

#### **NEW YORK CITY**

At the outset, they told Lindsay it could not be done. Pilloried for allegedly caring only about blacks and Manhattan's Beautiful People, the handsome, patrician Lindsay lost the June Republican primary to an obscure state senator, John Marchi, The Democrats nominated their most conservative aspirant, Mario Procaccino, who seemed well suited to lead frustrated middle-income voters against Lindsay's ghetto-oriented liberalism.

The Jewish vote, the city's biggest sinle ethnic bloc, was crucial to his cause. Four years ago, the traditionally Democratic Jews helped elect Lindsay, Now many of them were still enraged over Lindsay's dispute last year with the predominantly Jewish teachers' union." That acid conflict also lent credence to the allegation that he cared nothing for Marchi's "forgotten New Yorker" and Procaccino's "average man."

Lindsay's counterattack was protean. Forced to run independently of both major parties and thus lacking the usual precinct apparatus, he attracted thousands of volunteers who canvassed the neighborhoods. Accused of arrogance, he went on television to admit mistakes. Charged with being soft on crime, he boasted of his efforts to beef up the police department. To overcome the argument that his policies had encouraged anti-Semitism among black radicals, he went, yarmulke on head, to synagogues to plead his case.

Lindsay was able to outspend and outorganize his opponents. In television debates, he easily outclassed Procaccino. the early favorite in the campaign. The mayor was able to attract the active support of liberal elements of both major parties. In the end, many Jews found that, despite their earlier hostility to Lindsay, they could not vote for either the academically conservative Marchi or the bellicose, volatile Procaccino.

Procaccino and Marchi not only divided the conservative vote; their generally pedestrian campaigns made Lindsay look good by comparison. Still, the result fell far short of a majority for

9 The issue was decentralized control of public schools, favored by Negro leaders. union viewed it as a threat to teachers' civil service rights, and a ruinous strike took place.

the liberal coalition. Capturing an estimated 80% of the black vote and managing to draw as many Jewish votes as did Procaccino, Lindsay won with just 41.8% of the total. Nonetheless, the fact that he won at all restored him as a man whom both Republicans and Democrats must reckon with in future sweepstakes for the White House.

#### **NEW JERSEY**

A swing state, New Jersey is a bellwether coveted by both parties. It was the last big, highly industrialized state with a Democratic Governor. The Democrats, in a ripping primary, nominated Robert Meyner, 61, for Governor; he held the office from 1954 to 1961. The Republicans also fought a tough primary, which was won by William Cahill, 57, a six-term Congressman who was virtually unknown outside of his district. Cahill, an amiable but bland campaigner, overcame his recognition problem in a series of twelve debates with Meyner, some of them televised. Few policy differences emerged between the two moderates, and Election Eve projections indicated the closest of contests. Thus, Cahill's 60% majority astonished the state.

Cahill was acceptable to both liberal and conservative Republicans, and used his support of Nixon as a party rallying point. Meyner simply failed to unite Democrats or ignite independents. He probably had the best explanation for the proportions of his defeat. "I would suspect," he said on Election Night, "that there is a time when one who seeks public office seeks it one too many times. This apparently was the time.

#### VIRGINIA

Virginia went for Nixon in 1960 and 1968, but the statehouse remained firmly in Democratic hands, as it has for eight decades. Now the old Byrd machine is moribund, and the G.O.P. is re-







More judiciously pragmatic, less bigoted.

NIXON GREETING CAHILL (LEFT) & HOLTON AT WHITE HOUSE

spectable in the South. A. (for Abner) Linwood Holton, 46, a close Nixon ally who ran unsuccessfully for the governorship four years ago, was the easy victor over William Battle, 477,900 to 408 300

Both Holton and Battle are progressives in Virginia terms. They talked a moderate law-and-order line but sound-ed sympathetic toward the black's probable to the state of the

While Holton's much-advertised association with Nixon obviously helped, the G.O.P's biggest strength was Demterment of the Common of the ties with the Kennedys. The state A.F.L. C.O. and the Crassal for Voters, a black political-action group, could not abide gattle's support by the injerging vestiges shall be common of the Common of the Common particular of the Common of the Common of the with no love for either Nixon or Holton wanted most of all to exercise the old Democratic guard completely and start on the Holton over the touch ymmanged

#### PITTSRIIPGH

The old Democratic state machine. forged in Allegheny County and once as strong as the region's main export, has become tinny with the years. Peter Flaherty, a reform-minded Democratic member of Pittsburgh's city council, turned his party's weakness into a personal advantage. Breaking with the faltering organization, he whipped its candidate in a mayoral primary. To dramatize his divorce from the party apparatus, Flaherty refused to accept its support after the primary. The Republicans, sensing a chance to win, put up a strong candidate, John Tabor, and gave him ample financing. Flaherty made capital on that, too, The motto on his literature: "The political bosses

couldn't beat him, and the Republican money machine couldn't bury him."

money machine couldn't bury min.
Pitisburgh has been roiled by block
demonstrations for high-pidy occucome an overt issue between Flaherty
and Tahor, Tahor used his Czech descent to identify with the city's white
working class. Yet Flaherty's conciliatory approach won acceptance in both
white and black precincts. He was elect118.600 to 25.500 andsoone margin of

#### DETROIT

The nonpartisan mayorally runoff contest between two Democrats pitted Wayne County Auditor Richard Austin, a black, against the county sheriff, Roman Gribbs, Racial animosity left over from the 1967 riot and a shoot-out between police and black nationalists last March, together with Austins color and were ingredients for a bitter black-white confrontation, yet it did not occur.

Both candidates avoided the inflammatory: each concentrated on his own sound record in office and on specific proposals for meeting the city's needs. The record turnout of more than 500,-000 was nearly twice the 1965 vote total, and the city split virtually fiftyfifty, Gribbs won with 257,700 v. Austin's 250,700. Said Austin: "The fact that I received nearly 50% of the vote indicates that there is much less racial polarization than was indicated." As the nolls closed and the count began. Gribbs and Austin took the unusual step of making a joint statement. "Regardless of the outcome," they said, "we pledge ourselves to work in the interest of unity and brotherhood."

#### CLEVELAND

When asked how one runs a city in tense times, Carl Stokes often responds at least half-seriously: "You can't." He has nonetheless been trying. While attempting to cool hostility between blacks and the police, Stokes has successfully angled for federal housing funds, put

across a bond issue to combat water pollution, enacted a stringent air-pollution law and generally given an energetic tone to what had been a stagnant city government.

Cleveland police-and many lowermiddle-class whites-consider Stokes to have been too energetic in behalf of blacks. Two of his civil service commissioners have been indicted on charges of favoring Negro applicants to the police department. The Fraternal Order of Police took full-page newspaper ads to denounce the mayor. Ralph Perk, the Republican county auditor, seemed a candidate well equipped to benefit from Stokes' color and the oldcountry orientation of Cleveland's working-class population. Of Czech background, Perk is married to an Italian-American and has a daughter-in-law of Slovenian descent. He did not openly court racist sentiment, but did concentrate on white audiences in the ethnic enclaves. Perk, said the Cleveland Plain Dealer, seemed to be campaigning for mayor of Prague or Warsaw. His tactics nearly worked. Stokes' victory was narrow, 3,700 votes out of a total of 239,000, but four years ago his plurality was only 1,700.

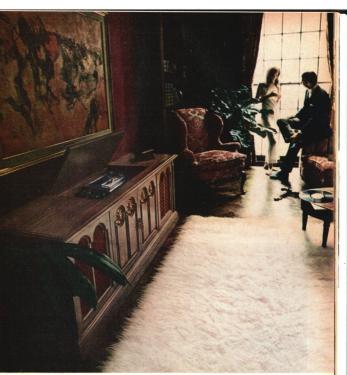
#### RACES

# Time Runs Out in Mississippi The words were couched in a soft

Southern drawl, but the message was sharp and hard as steel: "When we say you have to get started, that is what we mean—tomorrow." Thus did Federal Judge Griffin B. Bell, in a conference with school officials last week, lay to rest a decades-old system of racial segregation in 30 Mississippi school districts. By Dec. 31, 26 of the districts will have to have completed reassignment of students and faculty of both rearing the started of the districts and the started of the started and the st

The order, which set guidelines for carrying out the Supreme Court directive of the week before, was issued control of the week before, was issued to the support of Appeals in New Orleans, It made it clear that the time for litigation had run out and promised a period of pain-schools, It also constituted a major re-buke for the Nixon Administration's kid-glove policy toward segregation. "You can complain and feel bad." Bell told ing you can do about it."

The court ordered the districts to desegregate according to the plans drawn up last summer by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The plans assign students to schools under a variety of systems, without regard to race. The court will maintain its jurisdiction over the districts, and no changes in the plans will be allowed until at least next September. Bell also



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encouraged school-board integration, stating that the court would be more sympathetic to changes requested by biracial groups than by white-controlled

school boards alone.

Southern Strategy. The court's order brushed aside a Justice Department request to allow school boards time to draw up their own plans. The request, prepared by Jerris Leonard, chief of the Civil Rights Division, made it plain that the Administration does not plan to abandon its passive role in the desegregation fight, a role that, as part of the President's "Southern strategy," is calculated to build the Republican Party in Dixie. There was nothing in Leonard's proposal to suggest a firm determination to enforce the law. On the contrary, it could be construed as an invitation to Southerners to delay carrying out total desegregation as long as possible.

Attorney General John Mitchell. Leonard's boss and Nixon's chief political adviser, denies that he is pursuing a Southern strategy. Last week he maintained that a gradual, conciliatory approach was the only way to desegregate the schools without provoking an uproar that would be damaging to education. Mitchell and HEW Secretary Robert Finch said that they feared that the Supreme Court's "cold-turkey" approach would accelerate the exodus of whites to proliferating private schools, eroding taxpayer support for the public schools and thereby undermining the education given to the blacks and poor whites who remain (see EDUCATION). Obviously Politician Mitchell, who has pledged to enforce the law fully, also shudders at the prospect of having to order federal marshals or troops in Mississippi to repress disorders by potential Republican voters.

Invitation to Resistance. The upheaval that Mitchell fears is encouraged by the Administration's attitude. Loonard's disingenous remark several weeks ago that he would not have enough "bodies" to enforce desegregation encourages resistance, according to Gary Greenberg Greenberg Bod, Rights Division until Leonard fired him for protesting the slowdown in desegregation. He said: "The invitation to reopen the era of massive resistance is inherent in such an attitude. It makes it infinitely more difficult to bring about obedience to the

Violence is not expected in Missispip, however, no thanks to the Administration. What the Administration approach fails to recognize is the ability of most white Southerners to advertise to the Southerners to advertise to the Southerner to advertise to the Southerner to advertise to the Southerner t

#### THE JUDICIARY

#### The Haynsworth Showdown

Ever since the prospects for Clement Haynsworth's confirmation to the Supreme Court began to fade, key Republican Senators have tried to persuade the Nixon Administration to withdraw the nomination and avoid an embarrassing, party-splitting showdown. Nixon has reluced. Mustering every scinistration of the state of t

Floor debate on the Haynsworth nomination is expected to begin this week. Both sides are careening toward it on a collision course. A head count by Re-



HAYNSWORTH Style of the gallant loser.

publican leaders last week showed 54 senators planning to vote against Hayns-worth or leaning that way. Only 36 backed the tactiurn South Carolinian, backed the tactiurn South Carolinian, chagrin, the opposition included 18 Republicans, among them Minority Leader Hugh Scott, Assistant Leader Robert Griffin and Caucus Chairman Margaret crized a severe blow when Senator Jack Miller of Jowa announced his opposition. It was the first break in conservative G.O.P. ranks.

Renewed Effort, Administration talles disputed those figures, and in public and private White House aides continued to exude confidence in Hayssworth's eventual confirmation. The Administration's figures have as many as 52 Senators finally voting to raise the second of the second o

to the majority, "Judge Haynsworth is extraordinarily well qualified for the post to which he has been nominated." The minority found his conduct "not acceptable for a nominee to the Supreme Court."

Attorney General John Mitchell, who failed to catch Haynsworth's peccadilloes when he originally screened the judge, was expected to push hard for the confirmation to redeem his own prestige. Nixon men talk of "renewed efforts" on behalf of Haynsworth. House Republican Leader Gerald Ford revealed that he is considering bringing impeachment proceedings against liberal Associate Justice William O. Douglas. Douglas has been criticized for accepting money from a foundation that received some funds from gambling interests. Ford denied any retaliation against Haynsworth foes, but said that the same strict ethical standards applied to Haynsworth should apply to all.

Win or look. Nixon believes that he has ample cause to continue his fight. Were he to withdraw the nomination, he reasons, the act would led not be the continue to charges that Haynworth was the hard and about his financial deals to the continue to the continue to the points in the South; Southerners, who appreciate the style of the gallant lober, will credit the President for his valiant fight on behalf of their man. Nixon's refunal to quit is also aimed at muting entities the properties of the south of the properties of the south of the properties of the propert

Venture Opposition. Even so, there is no doubt that a Haynsworth defeat would hurt the President. Having thrown his full weight behind the nomination, he cannot hope to retrieve his prestige unscathed. Party unity, already damaged by the fracas, will suffer further; Senture more opposition to the President in the future.

Republican Senate leaders are painful water of all that, but they know that Nixon's refusal to withdraw Hayrsworth's name presents many of their cleagues with a Hobson's choice: dispease the President or displease voters back home. Normally loyal Senators such as Griffin and Scott, who are from the large industrial states of Michael Senators of the Company of the

The issue has collapsed party lines and resulted in a liberal-conservative split. Every Senate Democrat supporting Haynsworth, for example, except Alaska's Mike Gravel, is from a Southern or Border state, And the judge has no G.O.P. backers from the liberal North-seat except Norris Gotton of rural New Hampshire. At week's end, it appears that the position Nixon: "Don't give no the ship." Replied the President: "Met Never" Northe Steven.



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### THE WORLD

## A SIGH OF RELIEF IN SAIGON

SOUTH VIET NAM'S President Nguyen Van Thieu has never been a demonstrative sort, but last week he was clearly elated by President Nixon's address about the war. "It is the greatest and most brilliant speech I have ever known a United States President to make," said Thieu. His exuberance was understandable. Saigon has always bridled at the Viet Nam alternatives discussed in the U.S., such as a cease-fire

or massive withdrawals by a specified date-and Nixon called for none of these. Though he refrained from mentioning or endorsing the Saigon regime, his promise

"BIG" MINH

that the U.S. would not precipitously abandon its ally was what Thieu really wanted to hear While Thieu and his col-

leagues congratulated themselves, U.S. military men in Saigon matched up their on-the-spot view of the war with Nixon's assessment, which had filtered through the layers of State Department and White House bureaucracy. The consensus was that the President was generally close to the mark, though optimistic. If the military in Saigon had any reservation about the speech, it concerned the favorable statistics that Nixon cited which could be reversed in a painfully short time if the Communists once more decided to intensify the conflict.

Hopeful Assumptions. Nixon said that prospects for turning the burden of ground combat over to the South Vietnamese looked "more optimistic now" than they did even last summer when Washington was talking in terms of a pullout by the end of 1972. After Nixon's speech, South Viet Nam's Vice President Nguyen Cao Ky offered an offthe-cuff guess that all U.S. ground-combat troops could be withdrawn by the end of 1970 and the remaining support units, such as artillery batteries and hel-

In Saigon, American commanders were less optimistic. Their view was that all combat troops could be home by mid-1971, but they doubted that U.S. airpower and artillery support could be withdrawn for a long time thereafter. U.S. military men also pointed out that the South Vietnamese army (ARVN) has not yet proved itself in

THIEU REVIEWING TROOPS The contest can also be lost on the political front.

heavy combat. Last week, when North Vietnamese regulars inflicted heavy losses on ARVN units in a battle near Duc Lap, a fortified strongpoint 131 miles northeast of Saigon, U.S. authorities hustled American correspondents, including TIME's Burton Pines, away from the scene. Conceded one American commander: "They are fighting hard, but not with exceptional skill."

Enemy Attacks. As an indication of the improving situation, Nixon noted that North Vietnamese infiltration is less than 20% of what it was a year ago. But American military experts warned that infiltration, which has declined in the past, can suddenly increase. At present, there are unsettling reconnaissance reports that Communist engineers are repairing and widening the Ho Chi Minh Trail, and there are indications that Hanoi is preparing to put more troops in the pipeline to South

President Nixon pointed to the cur-

rent low U.S. casualty rate as a sign that the war was winding down. In Saigon last week, the U.S. command reported that October's total of 409 battle deaths was the lowest monthly toll since 1966. Nixon stressed that a low "level of enemy activity" must accompany U.S. withdrawal. Even as he spoke, the enemy stepped up its activities in what U.S. officers described as the beginning of the winter offensive. Com-

munist units launched scattered attacks, and Saigon's defenses were hit for the first time since September.

Inside the capital, two Viet Cong agents at a camp for defectors tried to toss a



TRAN VAN DON

grenade at the South Vietnamese Cabinet Minister who heads the "open arms' program for defectors, but a genuine defector managed to get the grenade away

from the two before it could explode. Captured enemy documents indicate that the Communists at present are in the process of preparing to launch the final phase of their war plan. That phase is not so much an "offensive" -the weakened Communist forces no longer use the word-as a series of "high points" or sporadic attacks designed to make the American people so weary of the war that they will demand an immediate pullout.

Coup Rumors. The contest for South Viet Nam could also be lost on the political front. Last week Saigon was once again alive with talk of a coup. The speculation started when South Vietnamese Senator Tran Van Don invited some 300 Vietnamese to his home in Saigon's Cholon section to toast the anniversary of the 1963 overthrow of the Diem regime. Among the guests was General Duong Van ("Big") Minh, a popular leader of the 1963 plot and an old Thieu rival, who is regarded as the

possible leader of a coalition government. Asked about his plans, he is quoted as replying: "You will see. I am ready to do anything to serve the cause of unity among my people." Don, who was the chief architect of the plot against Diem, favors neutrality for South Vet U.S. At the party, he openly warned that "a coup once made could be made again."

Don's threat was discounted by U.S. authorities in Saigon and by most South Vietnamese politicians. The greatest retraining influence against a coup is the conviction in Saigon that the Americans would wash their hands of the commitment in Viet Nam if the politicians and generals undercut the country's fragile stability by staging another government overthrow.

Another inhibiting factor is that Thieu is becoming a more effective President. In his elation over Nixon's speech, Thieu last week journeyd into the countryside for the second time in five days. In Lam Dong province, north of Saigon, he made a presentation of 1 Saigon, he made a presentation of 1 Indi tilles to wo of 1,379 peasants being given acres under his accelerated and-refrom program. At a stopover in the mountain resummer of the province of the property of the property of the province of the property of the prope

Tegrs on TV, Thieu's best performance of the week came when he went on radio and television to fight for his rath cr courageous but unpopular new "austcrity taxes" on imports. The measure is intended to help curb inflation, which is running at the rate of 30% this year, but so far its main effect has been to stir up discontent. The new taxes have doubled the price of a Japanese Honda to \$400 and raised U.S. cigarettes from \$2.10 a carton to \$2.80 In addition to defending the need for the taxes, Thieu spoke candidly of the political realities in South Viet Nam. Of the U.S. he said: "We have to realize that the Viet Nam war has been their longest war, and that their contribution in funds and human lives has been too great. Without help from others, even the most kindhearted will get tired, even the wealthiest will be affected, and the day will come when owing to internal problems, the initial enthusiasm has to decrease and patience no longer exists.

As fears streamed down his cheeks. Their went on: "We cannot go on living on alms. We cannot go on relying on outsiders. The allief of ores are not inexhaustible. The allies for trunes are not inexhaustible. Our allies will continue to help us, but they are only going to help those who accept sacrifices for themselves."

Thieu's speech was long overdue, especially considering the fact that Saigon did not get around to formally mobilizing for the war until a year and a half ago. It will now be the test of his presidency to see if he can translate his insights into action.

### RETURN OF THE NATIVE

IN the eyes of U.S. and Italian law, Raffacle Minichiello, the first transatlantic skyjacker, is accused of grave crimes that call for heavy penalties in either country. But to millions of Italians the AWOL Marine who saw combat in Viet Nam has become something with the AWOL Marine who saw combat in Viet Nam has become something with the aword of the AWOL Marine who was the AWOL Marine who was prade output of a transprad output of the final failure of the price for the Italian-born youth who managed to pull off such a daring trick. As Turin's La Sumpa noted: "The pitting was the same part of the reaction, the U.S. would seem to be the cation, the U.S. would seem to be the

didn't kill anybody," she said. "All he did was use up a little gasoline."

Though Raffaele has advocates all over Italy, the spearhead of his defense is centered in the village of Melton Irpino, 48 miles east of Naples, which is the home of miles east of Naples, which is the home of miles and proportion of the national formal Minnell, a local autor and journals its national committee to gather support for Raffaele's cause. Titaly was for Raffaele the magic world of his childhood, to which he yearned to return at all with the proposed of the national proposed in the proposed of the national proposed in the national



RAFFAELE'S FATHER, MOTHER & SISTER LEAVING QUEEN OF HEAVEN PRISON So what if he used up a little gasoline.

real culprit for having mixed up a simple Italian lad, Many Italians have seized on Caso Minichiello as a means of venting their anger at many things that disturb them about America, most notably the war in Viet Nam.

Mogic World, Raffaele's behavior is excused on the ground that he was suffering from shock as a result of fighting in Viet Nam. He had also become overstrained by the great American rat race. Besides, Italians regard the postable to the U.S. as excessive, if not downright barbaric. There is a great public outery against returning Raffaele to face trial in the U.S. The attitude of Raffaele's mother, who flew from her Seattle home creal Italian mood. "After all, my bow

placards and mounted a demonstration that blocked traffic on the autostrada outside Naples for half an hour. "The hangman will not have Minichiello," read one of their placards.

Italy has been sorely bothered by labor disputes and worker's protests, and the instant hero of Caso Minichiello was a wonderful replacement on front pages. Rinalda Mustone, a 17-year-old girl in Mellio Irpino, gushed to reporters: 'I would do anything for his of the many person. I would that Raffaele had actually stolen the air-plane to fly home to the girl he left behind him; alas, in his absence she had married someone else. One Rome film maker announced that it was scription a movie whose title would be 'Pahab.

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perchè m'arresti?" (Countrymen, why are you arresting me?), which was Raffaele's first remark to police.

Meanwhile. Raffaele was locked up in Rome's Regina Coeli (Queen of Heaven) prison, where he pored over his exploits in English-language newspapers. He was allowed to receive his parents and sister Anna for a one-hour visit. Father Luigi had left his family in Seattle more than a year ago and re-turned alone to Italy. The reunion was the first occasion since then on which all four were together. "He told us he was normal before the war," said Luigi, "but after that he get too much nerves. I asked him if he ever felt that way before he went to the war, and he said, 'No. I only feel that way after I came into the Army.

Lawyers from both the U.S. and Italy teamed up to defend the younger Minichiello, most likely on grounds that he was unable to comprehend the magnitude of his crimes. Though he is a nearly penniless youth, Raffaele was suddenly surrounded by high-priced legal talent. Attorney Marvin Mitchelson, who flew in from California to organize the defense, normally represents Hollywood clients. Mitchelson plans to seek a psychiatric examination for Raffaele, and he hopes to locate a psychiatrist who can understand Marine jargon. Raffaele, Mitchelson discovered, speaks poor Italian and only passable English and must fall back on military slang to express himself adequately.

No Surrender, Italian officials last week booked Minichiello on eight counts of kidnaping, violence and illegal possion of a gan. If convicted on all succession of a gan. If convicted on all of the possion of a gan. If convicted on all of the possion possion of the possion poss

Given the mood in Italy, the government of Premier Mariano Rumor is highly unlikely to surrender Raffaele to the U.S. The U.S., in any case, has so far refrained from pressing extradition proceedings. Even if the U.S. does ask for his return, the Italians have more time than back. The 1868 extributed to the U.S. obstitute that the U.S. obstitute that the U.S. obstitute than back and the U.S. obstitute than the U.S. obstitute that the U.S. obstitute than the U.S. obstitute that the U.S. obstitute the

The U.S. last week recovered six skyjackers who returned voluntarily from Cuba. All had skyjacked airplanes over the U.S. After traveling by freighter to Montreal, they were arrested at the 19-year-old Detorier named Richard Sendlin, said that the had been tossed into jail in Cuba as a suspected C1A agent. After a few months in Castro's crowded prison, each of the six dicided on his own that the would rather timed innersonment in Cuba.

## MIDDLE EAST

Words of Violence
Instead of the noise of rifles and rockets, the Middle East reverberated last week with talk. In its way, much of the

talk was as deadly, since it portended further violence.

Council Abdel Nasser exborted the Arabs to prepare to fight against Israel "a battle of destiny on a sea of blood under a blazing sky," Also, in Cairo, representatives of 13 Arab States, convening as the Joint Arab Defense Council, gathered to discuss ways of mobilizing their resources for the struggle against Israel. There, too, talks between Lebanese officials and leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organization ended in a case-fire between the guer-



ARAFAT FOLLOWING BODYGUARD Getting what they wanted.

rillas and the Lebanese army—the result of which is that the fedayen will now be able to continue using Lebanon as a base from which to raid Israel. For their part, the Israelis also talked tough and threatened reprisals. The only hopeful talk of the week was reports, ronic under the circumstances, that the ment on proposals for a peace seltlement in the Middle East.

Rules for the Fedgyeen. The tenday shoot-out between the Lebanese army and Al-Fatah, which threatened to plunge Lebanon into civil war, was settled by a compromise. Major General Emile Bustani, Lebanon's chief of staff, who represented President Charles Helou at the Cairo talks, gave a pledge to Yusser Arafat, leader of the main generilla organization, Al-Fatah, that

Lebanon would support the Arab cause. In return, Lebanon insisted on drawing up the rules that will require prior Lebanose permission before significant numbers of guerrillas may move through incompsieuses in Lebanon, avoiding principal cities and tourist centers. In hopes of avoiding Israeli reprisals on Lebanoes towns, the guerrillas must not dered not to start incidents along the observed to the start of the control of the start of the control of the start of the st

Despite the restrictions, the agreement gave the guerrillas what they wanted most: the right to pass through Leb-annon on the way front their annon on the way front the reason of the way front the cross to the cooperation, the guerrillas quickly departed from the areas in southeastern Lebanon where they had seized a number of villages and outposts in an effort to gain control over the Bekan Valley road, they are the service of the service was the s

Nessee Rampont, Possibly to counter the renewed popularity of Fedayeen Leader Arafat, Egypt's Nasser last week sounded especially bellicose. Boasting about Egypt's readiness for another round of fighting, he said that the country now has 500,000 men under amand and are set of over \$1 billion. Backing up his words, Nasser ordered a serene of sea agoing the set of the second of the read of the second of the second of the second properties.

mandos against Israeli patrols in Sina. The Israelis matched Nasser moud for mood. Defense Minister Moshe Dayan urged that Israel ought to take action in the Lebanese crisis. "We have right to play a role," he told collegaprivately, implying that Israel should propose to the Modeller and the proposer in the Mediterranean that can. Let's not play games. We must decide whom to help and then use our forces to change the political picture."

Big Two. The possibility that talk once again might turn into violence placed added urgency on Soviet-American attempts to work out a Middle East blueprint for peace. As a result of discussions between Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco, the two nations last week were reportedly near agreement on peace terms. The U.S. is said to have conceded that Israel must return to the border with Egypt that existed before the 1967 war. Russia and the U.S. were also said to have agreed that Israel must accept the return of Palestinian refugees on a quota basis or compensate them. In addition, the two superpowers are believed to have decided that an international force should be installed again to guarantee peace

Once the U.S. and Soviets arrive at a joint proposal, they will present it to France and Britain. But even if the Big Four can finally reach accord on a peace plan, there is no guarantee that either the Arabs or the Israelis will accept it.

## GETTING TOGETHER IN EUROPE

EVEN as the U.S. and Soviet Union by prepared to sit down in Helsinki next week to discuss ways to limit their next week to discuss ways to limit their the nations of the property of the the nations of the the nations of the nations of the the nations of the na

Behind Europe's hopeful new mood is West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, who took office last month. As country that suffered most under Nazi occupation: Poland. The Polish press. which normally rails at West Germany as a haven of unregenerated Nazis, called Brandt's inaugural address a "step forward." The Polish trade mission to West Germany has also started bargaining for an economic agreement that goes far bevond any deal previously negotiated by an East Bloc nation with the West. Totaling nearly \$1 billion, the deal would give Poland access to West German credit, production licenses, patents and marketing procedure in return for Polish agricultural products, which are priced far below the West European level.

The key to Poland's diplomacy is Russia, but there is also a good deal of na-

Brandt, who took office last month. As sia, but there is also a good deal of no

"... HOPING THAT THE TWO PARTS OF GERMANY WILL GROW STEADILY TOGETHER ..."

Foreign Minister in the old Grand Coalition of Christian Democrats and Socialists, Brandt had argued since 1966 that West Germany should attempt to normalize its relations with Iron Curtain nations. As Chancellor, he can now press his ideas even more vigorously than before. He is eager to increase trade, travel and communication agreements and establish normal diplomatic relations with Eastern European governments, which Bonn snubbed for vears. Moreover, as proof of his realistic approach, he is believed ready to renounce Germany's claim to the 40,000 square miles of former German territory inside Poland and work out an agreement that would grant a form of recognition to the Communist government of East Germany (see box p. 36). The most positive response so far to

The most positive response so far to Brandt's overtures has come from the tional self-interest behind its current enthusiasm. Like many other Eastern Europeans, the Poles have watched enviously as Rumania and Hungary multiplied their trade with West Germany. Russia also has steadily increased its own trade with Bonn, and so has East Germany, which Poland had been counting on as a supplier of sorely needed technology. Moreover, Moscow has been holding talks with West Germany since 1966 about a mutual agreement renouncing the use of force-a deal that Poland fears might not provide adequate security for its own borders. Thus, when Russia finally gave permission last March for its Warsaw Pact allies to begin negotiating their own bilateral agreements with Bonn, Poland decided to try and make up for lost time.

Nor have others in the Eastern Bloc been idle. Hungary last month agreed to upgrade its trade representative with Bonn to a level just short of consular status. The Rumanians, who established full diplomatic relations with Bonn in 1967, are negotiating for another longterm trade agreement.

Security Conference, Still, there is uncertainty among the Communists about how to respond to Bonn's offers. The East German regime of Walter Ulbricht, which has made mistrust of Bonn the cardinal principle of its foreign policy, has said very little about Brandt's plans. The silence may well reflect a split in the ruling East German Politburo over how to handle Bonn's new initiatives. The Soviet Union has taken a wait-and-see approach. At last week's ceremonies marking the 52nd anniversarv of the October Revolution, President Nikolai Podgorny said simply that Brandt's government "will be judged by its practical deeds, which still have to be seen."

The first deed that the Communists would like Brandt to campaign for is a Western agreement to attend an all-European security conference. According to the Warsaw Pact nations, the object of the meeting should be to reach agreement on a nonaggression pact between the Communist and the NATO nations, and to discuss plans for economic cooperation. For his part, Brandt believes that the Western Europeans and the Americans should test Communist intentions by attending the conference. The U.S. is doubtful, Last week, Under Secretary of State Elliot Richardson told a NATO gathering in Brussels that the U.S. would not participate unless the agenda was broadened to cover more substantial military questions, including the possibility of mutual troop reductions by NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

Western Suspicions. Many Americans and West European diplomats uspect that the Communists have ulterior motives in calling for a security conference. Some see the move as a Soviet plan to try to encourage West Gerrole in Europe. Others fear that the Communists will lull the NATO powers into reducing their armed forces without making any reductions of their own.

There are also doubts whether the Communists are genuinely prepared to negotiate a détente in Europe that would open their own countries to closer connections with the West. As Foreign Minister, Willy Brandt made a celebrated attempt to find "an opening to the East" by more or less the same route that he is now taking. His rapid breakthrough, which resulted in establishing ties with Rumania and coming very close to agreements with Hungary and Czechoslovakia, caused panic among the East Germans and Soviets, who feared increased Western influence in Eastern Europe. The result was the Karlovy Vary summit of 1967, at which Russia ordered a halt to further diplomatic contacts with Bonn.

One chief reason for the Soviet-led in-



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## The New Germany of Willy Brandt

BRANDT

Seared in a Baroque armchair in his elegant office in Palais Schaumburg, West German Chancellor Willy Brandt last week described his vision of a "new Germany" in an interview with Benjamin Cate, That's Bureau Chief in Bonn, The Chancellor spoke in fluent artists and rolling wooder marches between his fingers while he pondered his answers.

On East Germany: It doesn't make sense to regard the other part of Germany as a foreign country like Mexico or Indonesia or even Norway. Even though it has developed into a state organization, it is still a fact that the borderline between these two parts cuts through millions of families

I would be happy if we at least came to the point where it would not be more difficult to travel from one part of Germany to the other than to travel from Western Germany to foreign countries, even foreign Communist countries. In spite of the political differences. I would like very much, not only in the humanitarian field but also in the cultural field, to develop contacts that would correspond with the fact that we have the same cultural heritage.

But I have no illusions. This is a long process. Lincoln is very close to my own feeling. Without using the word reunification too much, I am speaking about a perspective that makes it possible for the two parts of my nation to live together in one way or another. And there I like to pick up Lincoln's word that "a house divided against itself cannot stand."

On the Common Morket: We already have reached a point where it is very difficult to continue with some of the processes of economic integration if one does not reach agreement on when and how one should start discussions on enlargement.

On a new Germany: Yes, one can speak of a new Germany, but not one that is looking for a new role as a kind of world power in the old sense of the the word, with all the military attributes and so on. We couldn't achieve it even and so on. We couldn't achieve it even if we wanted it, and I don't want to, But I think this country has the possibility of taking on some more re-sponsibilities in international exchange,

 Actually, the saying is a paraphrase of St. Mark (3:25). Lincoln placed the words in quotation marks when he wrote them into an 1858 antislayery speech. If we speed up modernization, we can play a bigger role in trade and science and cultural exchange. By developing a model society, we can also be an interesting partner for others.

On Possible U.S. Iroop Withdrowels:
In the short run, I do not believe it
would correspond with the common interest, including the interest of the United States, to change things in a subed states, to change things in a subarrangement for two years. It was an understanding on both sides that during
his period there would be no substantial changes. We are in a discussion within the Atlantic Alliance on how we
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duction of troop levels. This would be endangered if unilateral steps were taken

On the Soviet Union: I think there is room for more cooperation in the fields of trade and technological and scientific exchange. And then, we are at a point because of past discussions where we can now enter into ne-

exchange. And then, we are at a point because of past discussions where we can now enter into negotiations on an exchange of declarations on the re-nunciation of force. But here again I say that this is being managed on the basis of preparatory talks with our Western allies.

So it is not a question of a unilateral German move but one that is supported and backed by the Western

allies.

On a Possible Visit to Russic: If I said no, it would be impolite. If I said ves, it would give the impression that I was fishing for an invitation. I think the main need now is not for spectacular visits but for discussion between officials. But the time will come when the political leaders of this country, like those of others, will meet with the leaders of the Soviet Union. But this leaders of the Soviet Union. But this CO on this Plant I haven year future.

a program of domestic reforms in the fields of education, urban affairs, social legislation and other fields. Of course, we also have to go on with a foreign policy. We belong to the West. But we have to make our contribution in trying to reduce tensions between West and East. And then we have the problem of finding a good relationship with a critical young generation. I'm not speaking about radical groups but about the majority of interested but very critical young people, and the necessity of building bridges between these new generations and those who carry political responsibilities today.

vasion of Czechoslovakia was Prague's plan to form close economic links with Bonn. Anti-German feeling, moreover, for 25 years has been one of the few unifying forces in Eastern Europe. Even if a more seasoned Brandt now succeeds in winning the confidence of Communist leaders, they probably cannot afford to stop their propaganda against the West German silogether.

#### RUSSIA

#### Silence for Solzhenitsyn

Russia's greatest living writer is very seldom read these days in his own country. A former prison camp inmate whose evocative historical novels have dealt bluntly with the repressions of the Stalin era, Alexander Solzhenitsyn is excluded from official Moscow literary circles. He lives on the outskirts of the ancient city of Ryazan under the shadow of a Soviet campaign to discredit him. Though his major works (The Cancer Ward and The First Circle) are widely read abroad, they have never been published in Russia. Nor have any of his short stories appeared in the Soviet Union during the past three years, Last week the Soviets moved to impose on him the sentence that a writer dreads most; silence.

According to reports from Moscow, the Ryzand branch of the Soviet Writers Union recently yielded to party pressure to expel Solzhenitysn from the organization. The move was taken to expension the Solyerard all arther for "companish the Solyerard all arther for "companish the Solyerard arther for "companish the Solyer was the solid property to the solid property to the solid property to the solid property of the sol

Lonely Dissenter, Solzhenitsvn's dismissal was an inevitable conclusion to his long, often lonely, campaign for intellectual freedom in the Soviet Union. Since the Russian publication in 1962 of his first novel, One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich, he has been marked as a dissenter. While a handful of other Russian writers fled to the West, he remained determined to stay and work for the cause of literary freedom in the Soviet Union. In 1967 he angered the apparatchiki with his famous letter to the Fourth Congress of Soviet Writers, in which he condemned "the no longer tolerable oppression, in the form of censorship" to which the country's literature was subjected. Soviet officials became increasingly outraged after his books were smuggled to the West and published.

The action against Solzhenitsyn will not be final until ratification of the ouster by the Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Writers. Since some of the writers on the executive committee oppose the ouster, Solzhenitsyn's case may well turn into an important test in the struggle against literary repression in Russia.



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You'll never have to use another flashbulb, either. (So



As you focus, louvers adjust automatically to insure correct light intensity.

you'll never run out of them.) Onceit's charged, the electronic flash signals you with a flashing light and a boop...boop...and you're ready to shoot up to 40 flash pictures (f film packs) without stopping to put in a bulb.

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# The following events actually took place. Only the names have been changed.

January 10, 1969.

5:30 P.M.—Mrs. Harris Williams and her daughter left their home in Manhasset, L.I., and drove to Kennedy Airport to pick up Mr. Williams who was coming home from a business trip.

7:30 P.M.—Mr. Williams' flight landed (one hour late, due to inclement weather).

8:00 P.M.—The Williams family stopped off at a small Long Island restaurant for some dinner.

9:00 P.M.—They arrived home, found the house in shambles, and called the police.

and taleed the Joints.

9:15 P.M.—The police got there and together with the
Williamses compiled a list of the articles missing. Among them
were: the sterling silver (they left the stainless); the color
TV (they left the black and white); eight bottles of Chivas Regal
(they left the ordinary liquor).

10:00 P.M.—The police attempted to add some levity to the situation by commenting on the thieves' good taste.

10:01 P.M.—Mr. and Mrs. Williams didn't laugh.

#### INDIA

#### Schismatic Octopus

For all its inefficiency and sloth, India's dominant Congress Party has played a vital role in nurturing the growth of democracy in a diverse and desperately poor land. In the 22 years of India's independence from Britain, the party has been the stabilizing factor of Indian political life. A benign octopus that embraced both doctrinaire socialists and free-enterprising rightists. it provided the framework within which India's many sects and nationalities could work together for common political goals. During the past several vears, though, the Congress Party has been increasingly riven by internal strife. Last week it was on the verge of breaking up altogether.

After a bitter internecine quarrel, the party's executive committee was split into two warring factions, the process of government was all but paralyzed, and a few unhappy chieftains even threatened to expel Prime Minister Indira Gandhi from the party. Even if a complete schism is somehow averted, which looks doubtful, the Congress Party already has lost much of its old unity. Dissension within the party is certain to jar Indifa's volatile and increasitant paralytical paralyt

ingly fragmented political scene. Election Feors. Founded originally in 1885, the party led the crusade to under the leadership of Mahaman Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. But in recent years, the party has lost much of its broad appeal, and other parties have cent years, the party has lost much of its broad appeal, and other parties have elections, the Congress Party lost heavily. In Parliament, its once massive majority fell to a hare 24 seats. Fearful that her party would suffer further loss-beam trying to attract most control of the party would suffer further loss-beam trying to attract most control of the party would suffer further loss-beam trying to attract most control of the party would suffer further loss-beam trying to attract most control of the party would suffer further loss-beam trying to attract most control of the party would suffer further loss-beam trying to attract most control of the party would suffer further loss of the p

nationalizing the banks and promising to accelerate India's pace toward socialism. Her plan brought her into direct conflict with the party's conservative kingmakers, known collectively as the Syndicate, who put her into power four years ago, and additional total conservative and skilled political tactician. Suspecting that Deputy Prime Minister Morarij Desai, who is now a leading Syndicate

member, would thwart her socialistic policies, Indira dismissed him from the Cabinet. Last July, in a direct test of strength, she nominated her own candidate, V. V. Giri, to run against the Syndicate's choice for the presidency of India. He won by a narrow margin.

Even Split, After the defeat, the Syn-

dicate made a truce with Indira. But the rivalry flared up again in September after Congress Strategist Kunacaswami Kamaraj maneuvered one of Indira's supporters out of the presidency of a state Congress organization. In retaliation, Indira opened a drive to fire Congress President Siddavanahalli Nijalingappa, who is a Syndicate member. Sensing a showdown, the Syndicate summoned a meeting of the 21-member working committee, the party's highest executive body, to consider Indira's actions against Nijalingappa. Indira defantly summonded her supporters on the working committee to meet at the same time but at a different place. The retime but at a different place. The retine but at a different place. The retine but at a different place is a different time but at a different place is a different different place. The redifferent place is a different place is a different different place is a different place in the place is a different place in the place is a different place. The redifferent place is a different place is a different place in the place of the place is a different place in the place is a different place. The redifferent place is a different place is a different place in the place of the place is a different place in the place is a different place in the place is a different place. The redifferent place is a different place is a different place in the place is a differe

His efforts were in vain. To make the break clear, she fired the last of the Syndicate men in her Cabinet, then moved to convene her own session of the All-India Congress Committee later this month. Nijalingappa ruled that her action is illegal, and if she goes through



INDIRA ARMED
With a bead on the kingmakers.

with the rival meeting, the split will probably be irreparable.

Late last week Indira Junched with Party Boss Niglingappa in an attempt to avert the breakup of the Congress. Clad in what she considers to be her lucky costume—a plat yellow suri and personal party of the property of the personal party of the property of the personal training the property of the instant the Syndicate members whom she had dropped from the Cabinet. "Not much was done at this meeting," admitted Niglingappa. No formula for The Syndicate is threatening to use The Syndicate is threatening to use

The sylucicule is infratening to use its control over the party machinery to force through a censure motion against the more drastic step of trying to expel her from the party. The looming schism poses many questions about what might happen next in Indian politics. One possibility: Indira could form a coalition between her wing of the party and the Communists and thus remain Prime

Minister. An alternative would be to call new parliamentary elections in which the competing factions of Congress would run against each other.

The very gravity of the situation may cause Indira and her foes to overcome their differences, but the split has already caused damage. Even if they once more patch up their quarrel, the spectacle of the public spats can only weaken the party's appeal to India's yoters.

#### BRITAIN

#### Heptagonal Hex

Britain faces another D-day, but this time the *D* stands for decimal. On Feb. 15, 1971, the British will stop dividing their pounds into 20 shillings or 240 pence and officially convert their currency to a decimal system with 100 mew pence" to the pound.

The first two coins, which had the same shape, heft and value as existing pieces, entered circulation paintessly. They were a divenew-pence coin worth twelve old pennies and a ten-new-pence on that is the equivalent of two old shillings. Now comes the third decimal piece:

1. The same ship is the same ship is the same ship is the same ship in circulation, the new coin is infuriating Britons.

Mixed Up. To give the 50-new-penne oin a distinctive appearance, the Decimal Currency Board designed what it proudly billed as the world's first coin in the shape of "an equilibration curve hetapaen." Despite its seven beat seal, the new coin is almost identical in size and weight to one of the other new coins, the new penne precip and the coins, the coins of the precip and the coins. The coins of the precip and the seal of the precip and the precip and the seal of the precip and the precip and the seal of the precip and the precip and the seal of the precip and the precip and the seal of the precip and the precip and the seal of the precip and the precip and the seal of the precip and the precip and the precip and the seal of the precip and the precip and the precip and the seal of the precip and the precip and the precip and the seal of the precip and the precip and the precip and the seal of the precip and the precip

Taxi drivers, his conductors and shopekeepers immediately howled that they sometimes gave away larger amounts in change than they collected. It works the other way too, Britons intending too ly cabbes or porters a floring too the control of the control of the control generous and given away a 50-new penny piece (SL 20). Some barkeeps banned the heptagonal, and workers in a Calmongar nafio factory refused to accept them in their pay envelopes. Even the canteen in the Royal Mint does not

A treasury official admitted that the coin has caused "concern," but the government has shown no inclination to call in the 126 million heptagonals now in circulation. If the nuisance is to be permanent, however, Britons are making sure that the coin will be designated by a properly derisive nickname. Among many suggestions: a "Wilson" (better out of circulation), a "buck" (everybody's passing it) and a "tenboob." Said the Decimal Board's chairman. Lord Fiske: "I should be happy with any nickname except the twitbit, which some people have suggested. I don't think that is very nice.

## THE ROCKEFELLER REPORT ON LATIN AMERICA

"The U.S. has all too often demonstrated, at least subconsciously, a paternalistic attitude toward other nations of the hemisphere. It has tried to direct the internal affairs of other nations to the internal affairs of other nations to an unscently deever, thinking, perhaps arrogantly, that it knew what was best for them. The U.S. has talked about partnership, but it has not truly practiced it."

THE words are not, as one might readily assume, those of a Laita American politician disgrantled with the
U.S. They are Nelson Rockefeller's
and they lie at the Wordship of the
and they lie at the Wordship of the
American policy for years to come.
The report was the product of a 20-nation journey made by the New York
Governor last summer to help the now
Nicon Administration reassess and reinviey. Rockefeller's survey trip was beset
by anti-American demonstrations and vi-

olence. Indeed, some Latin Americans complained that the effort was at best illtimed, at worst altogether useless.

The report, with its blunt recommendations on subjects ranging from trade to health, is far from that. Richard Nixon incorporated some of its suggestions in a policy speech in which he called for a new partnership between the U.S. and the nations of the hemisphere (TIME, Nov. 7). In line with specific Rockefeller proposals, he pledged to channel more U.S. development funds through multilateral agencies, to "untie" aid funds that up to now had to be spent in the U.S., and to accept the existence of military governments without subjecting them to moral judgments. He also raised the Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American

Affairs to Under Secretary to coordinate U.S. Government programs. The Rockefeller report, which is being made public this week, goes considerably beyond these measures.

#### Policy and Organization

The Governor feels that his recommendations will have only marginal effect unless there is a thorough reorganization of U.S. Government machinery dealing with the hemisphere. The State Department, his report contends, now controls less than half of the policy decisions affecting Latin America; other agencies, such as the Treasury and the Departments of Commerce, Agriculture and Defense, handle the remainder. What is more, says the re-

port, the financial and technical operations of the State Department, in its administration of the U.S. aid program, all too often get tangled up with its diplomatic responsibilities. To eliminate overlap, Rockefeller recommends that the U.S. establish an Economic and the U.S. establish an Economic and other of the President. A separate Institute of Western Hemisphere Affairs would carry out actual aid programs.

#### **Economic Development**

Rockefeller maintains that the U.S. has "interenced, usually with the best of intentions, in almost every aspect" of its neighbors' economic policies and programs. He notes deep resentment in Latin America over the way in which U.S. aid programs have all too often been "distorted to serve a variety of purposes in the U.S. having nothing to do with the aspirations and interests of its neighbors." Rockefeller feels that the U.S. should press for increased trade



WITH NICARAGUAN PRESIDENT SOMOZA

Time to practice partnership.

within the hemisphere. Doubling present volume by 1976 would be "realistic" but attainable only by revising U.S. quotas and tariffs on such Latin American exports as coffee, sugar and meat, Equally important is the easing of cumbersome aid restrictions. Along with loosing "tied" aid dollars, a step already ordered by Nixon, the U.S. should seek the suspension or modification of congressional amendments that threaten to cut aid to nations that expropriate U.S. private investment holdings without quick compensation, that buy "sophisticated" weapons, or that seize U.S. fishing boats. Among such codicils is the well-known Hickenlooper Amendment, which could be invoked to punish Peru for its nationalization of the Ameri-

can-owned International Petroleum Co. The U.S. should also abandon the practice, says Rockefeller, of demanding that at least half of all goods bought with American aid funds be transported in U.S. flagships-a hidden subsidy to the high-priced U.S. shipping industry that takes an estimated 20¢ out of every aid dollar. Rockefeller also urges that private U.S. investment, regarded with suspicion through much of Latin America, should be encouraged. U.S. tax rules could be eased, and efforts could be made to protect American investors abroad through private insurance rather than by the threat of U.S. Government sanctions.

#### Hemispheric Defense

The report notes that Latin American nations spend a smaller percentage of their gross national products on defense than any other area of the world except Africa south of the Sahara. It recommends that the U.S. reverse the re-

cent trend to reduce its security assistance. "At the moment there is only one Castro among the 26 nations," well be more in the future," says Rockefeller. Moreover, the U.S. should not turn down requests from more advanced hemisphere naequipment. "Realistically," he explains, "it will be purchased from other sources, East or West, and this would not be compatible with the

#### National Interest

Rockefeller's report points out that the problems of population and poverty, urbanization and unemployment, illiteracy and injustice, violence and disorder are putting heavy pressures on governments throughout the hemisphere, and that everywhere "aspirations are out-

stripping resources and accomplish-ments." As a result, a fertile soil is being created for those who hope to exploit the southern continent's troubles, In the near future, the report predicts, Latin America will be beset by growing instability and an increased tendency to seek radical and authoritarian solutions. Rockefeller also warns that vociferous Latin American nationalism finds a tempting, natural target in the U.S., "since it looms so large in the lives of other nations." Against a backdrop of danger, the report stresses that the U.S. in its own self-interest must reaffirm its old, and unfortunately unfulfilled, goal of making the hemisphere a better place in which to live for all Americans, both north and south.



#### PEOPLE

It looks very much like murder, and there is even a suspect. But the statute of limitations on the crime surely ran out 3,300 years ago. The case was reopened after Dr. Ronald Harrison, a British anatomist, received permission from the Egyptian government to X-ray the mummified remains of King Tutankhamen. He hoped to establish Tut's possible relationship to another mummified ruler (now believed to have been Tut's brother), and upon examining the skull he observed a gaping wound on the left side: there was also, according to the professor, an extreme thinning of the occipital bone in the back of the head, indicative of cerebral hemorrhage. "The evidence isn't conclusive yet, and the young King may have died from a fall from a chariot or during a hunting accident," said Har-rison, "But I'm inclined to think that it was from a blow or blows." On the theory that Tut could have been the victim of foul play, Egyptologists are pointing accusing fingers at his adviser, a powerful priest named Ay, who succeeded him on the throne.

Bounding through a mountain meadow near his Bavarian hunting lodge with his dirndled bride-to-be, Playboy Günter Socha, 36, was a sight right out of The Sound of Music. The wholesomea-apple-strudel image is for real, Sachs assured the press, after announcing his engagement to Swedish Model Mirja engagement to Swedish Model Mirja Stockholm real estate man, demanded and got a promise of good behavior from the German Lothario, who was recently divorced from Brigitte Bardot. Confided



Wholesome as apple strudel.

Günter: "Ever since I've met Mirja, I'm measuring women differently." Said Mirja: "I'm not afraid of his past. It doesn't touch me. In him I've found the husband I always dreamed of."

"I used to fantasize even when I was little about being an actress," said Tisq Farrow, Mia's 18-year-old kid sister. Now her dreams are reality. "But if I don't like it. I'll quit," she insists, "It wouldn't be beneath me to go back to work again as a cocktail waitress." It would certainly be a lot safer. Tisa's acting debut, as the female lead in the film Homer, has been an odyssey of misadventure. On location near Toronto, she stepped in a groundhog hole and pulled a tendon in her leg. A week later, while hobbling about on a cane, she was bitten by a rabid cat and forced to undergo a painful series of 16 rabies



TISA ON LOCATION Odyssey of misadventure.

shots in her stomach. Finally, she and a producer of the film got involved in a restaurant scrap—during which Tisa was kicked square in her already tender midriff.

Walking through the bush in Kenya's Meru National Park, Feline Fancier lov Adamson had a sad reunion with an old friend. There before her was a male lion, terribly emaciated and in great pain from a broken leg as well as an eight-inch porcupine quill that had pierced its upper lip. It was Boy, one of the Adamsons' pet cats, who had starred in the film version of her bestseller, Born Free, Mrs. Adamson ran toward him with a cry of pity; the lion answered with a roar of recognition. In his fourth year in the wild, he had apparently been crippled in a fight with a powerful Cape buffalo. Starving, he had tried small game and unwisely chosen a porcupine. George Adamson, Joy's husband, removed the quill and stayed overnight with Boy to protect him from hvenas. Then the Adamsons fed him a goat and drove him to their camp, where



ADAMSON & BOY Friend in need.

veterinarians performed an emergency operation and reported that he might survive.

South Africa's apartheid rulers turned furiously on the nation's favorite, Heart Surgeon Christiaan Barnard, when the doctor made it plain that he has been thinking as well as socializing in the course of his frequent travels, Barnard told a Capetown audience that, when he was asked "why we charged a Chinese woman and a white man under an immorality act after they had lived together for 30 years, I could not answer. Can you?" Die Transvaler, the leading newspaper of the ruling National Party, reacted with a warning to "steer clear of politics," while another paper advised Barnard to leave politics to "more capable people." But this rap on the knuckles only led the good doctor to make his point all over again. "What do I do as a doctor?" he said to reporters. "Where does my duty lie? This type of suffering is so great, it cannot be compared to the suffering of a patient with a hole in the heart.

According to his football coach, the freshman from South Bend, Ind., "has no real talent, but he's got great desire." And a great name. Knute Rockne III, grandson of the fabled Notre Dame coach, is a 19-year-old of modest athletic skills ("I'm not rather large, I'm not rather strong, and I'm not rather quick"), who returns kicks, fills in as linebacker and hustles full time for Utah State, his father's alma mater. At 5 ft. 11 in. and 170 lbs., he may never be a regular, but the young man is primarily interested in a coaching career. At Notre Dame? "Yes, sir, I'd like that." he confessed. "But, gosh, that's almost too much to think about. My grandfather earned his name. I want to earn mine.



# FOR 1970: A NEW FLIGHT OF BIRDS

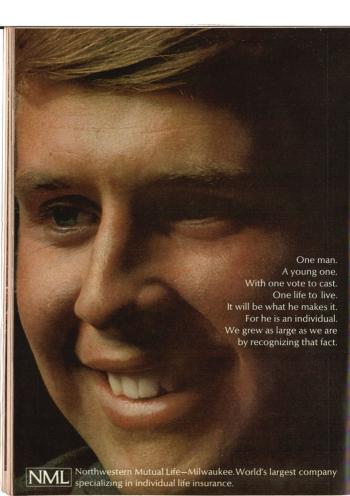
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Above: Pan Am's Boeing 747 Jet and the 1970 Thunderbird 2-Door Landau with Special Brougham interior.

THUNDERBIRD Ford





#### WHAT MAKES A CITY GREAT?

IT is difficult to speak adequately or justly of London," wrote Henry James in 1881. "It is not a pleasant place; it is not agreeable, or cheerful, or easy, or exempt from reproach. It is only magnificent." Were he alive today, James, a connoisseur of cities, might easily say the same thing about New York or Paris or Tokyo, for the great city is one of the paradoxes of history. In countless different ways, it has almost always been an unpleasant, disagreeable, cheerless, uneasy and reproachful place; in the end, it can only be described as magnificent.

Babylon, for example, was the first great city of the ancient world; according to the Bible, it was "the mother of har-lots and abominations of the earth." Ancient Athens, for all its architectural and intellectual glory, was scarcely more than an overgrown slum; the grandeur of Rome was overshadowed by its ramshackle ghettos, crime rate and traffic jams. Sanitation was so bad in the Paris of Louis XIV that two miles from the city's gates a traveler's nose would tell him that he was drawing near. Scarcely anyone today needs to be told about how awful life is in nerve-iangling New York City, which resembles a mismanaged ant heap rather than a community fit for human habitation.

Indeed, the poet Juvenal's complaint about ancient Rome

might be made against almost any modern city:

No matter how I hurry, I'm hampered by the crowds Who almost crush my ribs from front and back; this one Strikes me with his arm, another with a heavy board; My head is brushed by a beam, then I have an encounter With an oil-barrel, Mud clings to my legs in heavy clods, Large feet step on mine, and my toes get painfully Acquainted with a soldier's nailed boots

Yet despite everything, including itself, the truly great city is the stuff of legends and stories and a place with an ineradicable fascination. After cataloguing the horrors of life in imperial Rome, Urban Historian Lewis Mumford adds, almost reluctantly, that "when the worst has been said about urban Rome, one further word must be added: to the end, men loved her

#### Uncomfortable and Unbeautiful

What inspires such love and pulls people to the great citjes? What indeed is a great city? It is almost easier to say what it is not. Except for its wealthy elites, great cities do not always provide easy or gracious living; lesser communities are almost always more comfortable. Juvenal could have walked peacefully in any number of attractive provincial cities. The average resident of one of Britain's planned new towns lives better than his counterpart in London. Yet London, notes Robert Ardrey, author of The Territorial Imperative, was a great city "even when the food was terrible, and you couldn't get a hot bath," Stockholm, Geneva and Johannesburg, by contrast, are three of the most comfortable cities in the world, but not one of them has even a shadowy claim to greatness.

The great city is not necessarily beautiful or well-planned. Venice and Florence are delights to the eve; vet neither has been a great city since the Renaissance. Brasilia, one of the most elaborately designed of modern cities, is also one of the deadliest. An impressive physical setting is essential to a city's greatness, but by itself that is not enough. Take Pittsburgh; its natural setting, at the junction of two rivers, is magnificent. Man botched the job of doing anything with it. Grand avenues and impressive architecture, though necessary to a great city, do not satisfy the equation. If the Third Reich had lasted another ten years, Berlin, which Hitler planned to rename Germania, would have become the world's most monumental city. It also would have been the most monumentally dull. In fact, it became second-rate on Jan. 30, 1933, when Hitler took power. A city cannot be

both great and regimented. Blessed with culture, history and size, Moscow, Shanghai and Peking ought to be great cities, but they are not. They all lack the most important element: spontaneity of free human exchange. Without that, a city is as sterile as Aristophanes' Nephelococcygia, which was to be suspended between heaven and earth-and ruled by the birds.

#### Diversity and Growth

A city governed by birds might be more comfortable than a city governed by men. But it would not be human, nor would it be great; a city is great only in its human associations, confusing as they may be. The ancient Athenians, true urbanites, delighted in the everyday drama of human encounter. For them, the city was the supreme instrument of civilization, the tool that gave men common traditions and goals, even as it encouraged their diversity and growth. "The men who dwell in the city are my teachers," said Socrates in Plato's Phaedrus, "and not the trees or the country." In turn, the city transformed them into something they had not been previously and could not have become without it-men who within a few generations produced more thought and works of beauty and value than the race had ever seen before.

Athens is a living memory of the Western world. Its great militaristic rival, Sparta, is all but forgotten as a center of human culture-and with reason. It is hard to classify as great a city that limits human contact, either through political repression, like Moscow, or through distance, like Los Angeles. It is also hard to imagine a city that is great only during the day. If too many of its occupants retreat to the suburbs to eat and sleep each evening, the place is, in

fact, not so much a city as a collection of buildings-the un-

happy truth about most American cities. When nations were smaller than they are today, Athens could be great with 100,000 people, Renaissance Florence with 60,000, Alexandria with 700,000 and ancient Rome with something like 1,000,000-no more than live in metropolitan Indianapolis now. To represent all the diverse elements of much more populous societies-diversity is one essential of greatness-the city must now have a population of several millions. Cincinnati and Phoenix, to cite two typical American provincial cities, may be agreeable places to live in, but they are simply not large enough to contain, as does New York, the wide variety of types and temperaments that form the American character. Americans and foreigners alike call New York the least American of cities. In fact, it is the most American, reflecting as does no other all aspects of national life. Still, great is not synonymous with big. Calcutta and Bombay have more than enough people, but too many of them live in misery for the cities to be considered great.

It is doubtful that any one nation can claim more than one great city at any given time-great, after all, is a word that implies uniqueness. It is doubtful, too, that the world itself can contain more than half a dozen great cities at once. Indeed, a great city cannot exist in an unimportant country, which is why Urban Planner John Friedmann of U.C.L.A. prefers to call great cities "imperial cities." London and Paris are still great cities, but they lost some of their luster when world politics shifted to Washington, Moscow and Peking-all of which lack at least one ingredient of greatness. Washington may be the political center of the nation, but, except for its superb galleries, cultural life there is as provincial as that of Des Moines or Butte, Mont. Both Mexico City and Rio de Janeiro have an effervescent vitality that suggests the potential of great cities. They may yet fulfill that potential as Mexico and Brazil grow in wealth and influence. After Tokyo, an undeniably great city despite its pedestrian architecture, Hong Kong is the most vibrant metropolis in



AERIAL VIEW OF MANHATTAN

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Asia. It is, however, a city without a country—and therefore lacks greatness. Cairo is the capital of the Moslem world; but it lacks vitality.

Almost by definition, a city can be great only at the expense of other cities that are less than great. If the power, money and creativity that are now centered in London were divided with Birmingham, Birmingham would not become great, but London would be irretrievably lessened. A delight to live in and a joy to behold, Rome has certain qualities of greatness. It is redolent with tradition; it is the center of a universal religion; it has a people with character and a lively sense of politics. But it does not quite make the first rank of cities today, if only because Milan-cold but confident-controls too much of Italy's wealth and industrial power. The U.S., which is rich in both money and people, ought to be able to support two great cities, perhaps one on either coast, but it does not. A half-century ago, San Francisco looked as if it might become the great city of the West. Instead, it has remained a charming, eccentric and physically beguiling minor metropolis. Los Angeles, in the unlikely event that it ever should overcome its centrifugal forces, may yet become the Western colossus. Though it has many parts of greatness, Chicago, on the other hand, has always thought of itself as the "second city"-and so it always will be, if not third or fourth. Even without the political power that resides in a national capital-one of the usual prerequisites for civic greatness-New York, the cultural, financial and commercial capital, is thus the only truly great city in the U.S.

#### Pleasures and Vices

A city does not have to be comfortable to be great, but in onnetheless must have the amenities to make life tolerable. Misery should not force thousands to live on the streets, as it does in the big cities of India; residents must be able to move from one place to another without undue strain or great delay; the conditions of life, ranging from prices to climate, cannot be totally oppressive. A great city also must have within its boundaries a large lessured class signs of off, the continues of the proposition of a "thrilling city," which emphasized girls and food, was adolescent, but he was not altogether wrong. A great city is always tolerant, even permissive, and provides outlets for a wide range of human pleasures and vices.

Whatever else it may possess or lack, a great city cannot be dull. It must have a sense of place and a feeling all its own, and its citizens must be different from and more vital than those who live elsewhere. The difference does not even have to be in their favor. The native Padosen to the contract of the contract o

risian, for instance, is born with an ineradicable hauteur that others define as rudeness, and the native New Yorker knows the meaning of avariee before he can spell the word, So strong is the trait that a century ago, Anthony Trol-lope waspishly noted that every New Yorker "worships the dollar and is down before his shrine from morning to night." To preserve the spirit of the place, he suggested, friend the bis forchead a label declaring his net worth. No such label is really needed: a Parisian is a Parisian and a New Yorker a New Yorker, with no mistake possible, But a man who lives in Detroit or Clevelande is not necessarily identifiable as a Detroiter or a Clevelander.

#### First Wild Promise

The city was a place of worship before it was a fortress or trading center, with a magical attraction for men who had always lived in wandering groups or in villages. Prudence might have dictated other sites, but men returned, again and again, to the cities they remembered. Troy was destroyed and rebuilt so many times that archaeologists classify their discoveries as Troy I through Dr. 100 years of the state of the st

The great city retains the ancient magic even today. Men do not always love it; often, indeed, they hate it. More often still, they hate it and love it by turns. Yet once caught by it, they cannot forget or long leave it. "If you are lucky enough to have lived in Paris as a young man," wrote Ernest Hemingway, who did love Paris, 'then wherever you go for the rest of your life, it stays with you, for the parish of the p

Like all magic, the attraction of the great city is, in the end, beyond analysis and beyond definition. Marshall Mc-Luhan and the late Frank Lloyd Wright may have been right in arguing that the city should be replaced by smaller great city will continue to exist. F. Scott Fitzgraful was repaired by practical. Until people are known by numbers alone, the great city will continue to exist. F. Scott Fitzgraful was speaking of Manhattan, but he might just as well have been talking of London or Paris—or Nebuchadenzara's Babylon or Justinain's Constantinople. Looking at it from afar, he said, every and beauty in the world."



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And since it has independent suspension and disc brakes, it is sure-footed and easy to stop.



verable, it is easy to park. And since it costs \$1,725, it is easy to buy.

And it is also more comfortable than the horse.



#### EDUCATION

#### CAMPUS COMMUNIQUÉ Outcries of Dissent

The pulse of protest quickened on U.S. campuses last week. Some old issues took new turns. Black Power, for example, increasingly involved black athletes and black campus workers, Antiwar demonstrators focused on military research. At the same time, administrators seemed more assured and rational in containing student unrest without violence. Items

At M.I.T. the issue was the November Action Coalition's demand that military research be canceled at two off-campus laboratories and the Center for International Studies (TIME, Nov. 7), Relying on law rather than force, M.I.T. President Howard W. Johnson got a court order barring demonstrators from disrupting school activities. The tactic was partly successful. About 1,000 protesters milled outside while others marched through the first floor of the administration building, made speeches, voted not to seize the president's office, and left peacefully after several hours. The next day, about 350 protesters picketed the Instrumentation Laboratory to prevent scientists from entering. They were swept aside by 300 helmeted policemen, but not before ten people were injured. The following day, agitators again occupied the administration building but left peacefully at closing time. More than anything, it was a victory for self-controlled school officials, who refused to be goaded into a vi-

olent confrontation ▶ At Yale, S.D.S. members climaxed weeks of agitation against the university's alleged overworking of dining-hall obeyed, 47 stayed put and were expelled. As for Mrs. Williams, she was rehired with back pay.

▶ At the University of Wyoming, 14 blacks were dismissed from the football team after protesting an upcoming game with Brigham Young University. Reason: Brigham Young is affiliated with the Mormon Church, which bans Negroes from church offices. Now the Black Students Union at the University of Arizona has demanded that Brigham Young be expelled from the Western Athletic Conference. Similar discontent is spreading among other black athletes, who presented assorted demands and staged protests at Indiana University, the University of Washington and the University of Minnesota.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS New Violence

**Against Teachers** 

During a dance at Gwynn Park High School in Brandywine, Md., an assistant principal had his throat slashed by a former student who came to make trouble

► A sixth-grade teacher at Simon Elementary School in Washington, D.C., was stabbed with a knife thrown by a

employees. At issue was the case of Mrs. Colia Williams, a Negro cafeteria waitress. Offended by a student supervisor's rude remarks, she threw cranberry juice in his face and was fired for "due cause." Result: 200 protesters occupied the personnel office and held four officials. Following the guidelines of President Kingman Brewster's "riot scenario," Yale warned the activists to vacate or face suspension. While most

A new wave of violence is sweeping U.S. classrooms. Much of it is centered in junior high schools, which have long coped with the most combustible years of adolescence. Yet the incidence of burglary, larceny, assault and even murder is rising in all public schools, reports the Senate Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency. Statistics suggest that more and more teachers are quitting their jobs out of sheer fear of their students.

twelve-year-old boy who had been

spanked for attacking the teacher with

▶ Teachers in the East St. Louis, Ill.,

school system have become so terrified,

says School Board President Charles

Merritts, that three out of four are car-

a broken bottle.

rying guns to class.

Race and Rage. The subcommittee, chaired by Connecticut's Thomas Dodd. says that Chicago's teachers were attacked 1,065 times last year-an eightfold rise in five years. During the same period, student assaults increased by 500% in the Philadelphia school system, which recorded 116 incidents last year. New York City reported 180. In five months, San Francisco's elementary-school students attacked their teachers 83 times.

The Dodd committee feels that a prime factor in school violence these days is racial desegregation. For one thing, it tends to bring the volatility of some ghetto students into the more decorous white community. To compound the difficulties, many school administrators underplay violence out of fear that it will reflect on their ability to maintain control. In Washington, D.C., for example, one elderly woman teacher was kicked in the shins so severely that several operations were required to remove blood clots in her legs. Yet instead of upholding her, the principal labeled her a "troublemaker." Students. realizing that punishment is unlikely, are soon out of control.

Shoulder to Shoulder. Another factor in classroom violence, says the committee, is overcrowded juvenile correction centers. In Washington, the juvenile reception home was designed to house 75 youths; it now holds 375. At the Philadelphia Youth Study Center, reports a committee investigator, rows of sullen boys often sit shoulder to shoulder all day on rows of wooden benches, getting up only for meals and a brief recreation period. With no place to put violent youngsters, authorities are forced to turn them loose-and compulsory attendance laws send them right back to school.

At present, the so-called solutions are grim and inadequate if not absurd. Many big-city slum schools have installed special lighting, hidden microphones, and burglar-alarm systems. New York City policemen often patrol their beats inside the schools. Yet exporting the custodial techniques of Sing Sing to the schools hardly creates authentic disci-



POLICE & PICKETS AT MIT Victory for self-restraint.

pline, much less an atmosphere conducive to learning.

The Dodd committee concludes that the only way to defuse the schools is to separate the violent children from the others and provide them with care, help and rehabilitation. The committee is thinking about amending the Inventile Delinquency Act of the properties o

#### PRIVATE SCHOOLS

The Last Refuge

Now that the Supreme Court has decreed an immediate end to racial segregation in Southern public schools, many white resisters have only one place left to turn: private white "segregation cademies." In recent years, the South has blossomed with more than 200 such schools, which are set up for the sole purpose of excluding blacks. According to one recent estimate, at least 300,000 white students out of 7400,000 now attend segregated of 7400,000 now attend segregates the segregate of the total segregate of the segregate of the total fast.

Few of them are quite so openly reduced as the Marvell Academy, a private elementary school that opened last vacar in two Traine houses in the Arteria the private learner of the Arteria that the Arteria that the corruption of the true American heritage by alien concept and ideology. More discreetly, most of the new private that the corruption of the true American heritage by alien concept and ideology. More discreetly, most of the new private that the private t

Narrow Curriculum. So it may, but meanwhile the segregation academies have had a hard time delivering "qualia clack office of the problem is mainly a lack of money, Because few of the party of the problem is mainly a lack of money. Because few of the party of the problem is a lack of the problem state tuition grants have been struck down by federal courts. Thus the schools are now forced to live inadequately off are now forced to live inadequately off can attract.

As a result, the schools often use retined or uncertified teachers, who are almost always paid less than the going public school rate. The range of the curriculum tends to be narrow. Such emissional as alabs, libraries and Accreditation is hard to come by, and praduates consequently face severely restricted choices in planning for higher education. On the whole, concluded arecent report by the Southern Regional Council, the segregation academies ironically offer the white pupil "an education that is not 'separate but equal,' but separate and inferior."

Nice Plant. The haste in which most segregation academies are conceived and born hardly helps. Typical is the new Sandy Rum Academy in Wsansea. S.C., and the search of th

One white citizen—himself a member of the public board of education—donated five acres of land outside town. Twenty others put up \$2,000 each to buy materials. Townspeople donated their labor. Construction began last May,



CLASS AT SANDY RUN Separate and inferior.

and just 34 months later Sandy Run Academy's attractive, one-story brick building was finished. The school is what educators call "a nice plant": its seven classrooms are clean, well lighted and centrally air-conditioned. It also has a number of shortcomings. In a community that sends only 30% of its students to college, Sandy Run offers a rudimentary college-preparatory program (English, history, science, mathematics, French), but no vocational training. There is no gymnasium or athletic field, no cafeteria, and little audiovisual equipment. The auditorium has no stage. Library bookshelves are mostly empty. There are cheerleaders-but no teams to cheer. Love of Learning, Sandy Run Acad-

emy opened this fall, and immediately added primary grades by merging with a private elementary school in nearby Gaston. The merged schools have 150 students, all white, of course, and almost all from Lexington County. They pay \$300 a year tuition, plus \$25 for books, and another \$25 for miscellaneous expenses such as testing.

Since tuition alone cannot pay the bills at Sandy Run, the difference is being made up through contributions, solicitation by teachers and benefit parties -such as the "Harvest Carnival" recently staged by the Ladies Auxiliary, which netted the school \$500. Sandy Run's eleven teachers are paid a maximum of \$5,000 a year, compared with \$7,300 in the public schools. All are college graduates, though several lack required credits for teaching in public schools. Headmaster William Jackson, 54. a retired public school teacher, insists that he and his staff are motivated by simple love of learning. "We're not concerned with integration, de-integration, or whatever," he declares. "We're concerned with quality education." More frankly, Burton Gunter, a plainspoken Swansea farmer who sits on the county board of education, says that seg-regation academies are "going to take over everywhere," because "integration is ruining education-it's one of the worst things that ever hit this country,

worse than a tornado. Teaching Prejudice. The growth of Southern segregation academies poses two distinct dangers. One is to the students who attend them. Pointing out that many of the teachers are segregationists who fled jobs in public schools to escape integration, the Southern Regional Council warns: "Their potential danger to the minds of children is enhanced because many of these schools at least tacitly approve of their prejudices." Often the approval is more than tacit: several segregation academies in South Carolina honor their graduates with diplomas and "survivor pins. which show a Confederate flag with the word survivor engraved across it.

The other danger is to the public schools. The fear is that, as white parents continue withdrawing their children to private schools, they will become increasingly reluctant to vote bond issued and taxes for the South's public schools, which already receive less support than the schools of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the proference of the properties of the proference of the properties of the proting of the proting of the properties of the proting of the proting of the properties of the proting of the proting

Robert G. English, Swansea's 35-years oid public school superintendent, sepects eventually to combat the threat of private schools in his district through widespread use of federal funds, particularly for remedial reading and special classes newly integrated black children will be able to catch up to the norm will be the ball to catch up to the norm without holding up the education of better-prepared whites. "If we can show white parents that this massive integration can work without damaging then children's work without damaging then children's now the standard of the control," That is a very big. If.

# Electrify your wife. \$50.



Surprise her with a Ladies' Electric Timex and she'll

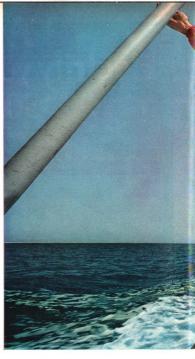
Surprise her with a Ladies' Electric Limex and she'll know there's still something electrifying between you, not only will you make her a tot more punctual as well. With an Electric Timex, she won't ever be late because she forgot to wind her watch For the simple reason that the Electric Timex never needs winding. It runs on a tiny energy cell for a whole year. Then the energy cell is replaced for another year of steady

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Now isn't \$50 a small price to pay for a wife who's worth waiting for? But who won't keep you waiting. The Ladies' Electric Timex. It never needs win

Exploring the structure of the ocean's floor with a towed transducer, about a research vessel of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, Linivaries of California





#### He studies the secret life of an old friend.

Can we learn enough about the sea to conserve its resources for future generations? Oceanographers like Ed Coughran believe we can. His story tells how people often benefit when IBM meets a challenge.



"With on-board computers, we can analyze results instantly, and continue the experiment while still at sea."

"For centuries, the oceans have been a good friend to man," says IBM oceanographer Coughran. "They have been his highway, hunting ground, playground and, unfortunately, his battleground and dumping ground. The job of the oceanographer is to try to understand the oceans better and to add his information to the existing body of matrine knowledge.

"We still need to learn much more about the sea in order to insure long lasting use of its resources. How do temperature changes affect marine plant and animal life! How do the deep waters, below the level that man can see, replenish life in the ocean! How long can fish and other marine life continue to live with the debris we pump into the sea!

"The bits of information we collect require thousands of calculations before conclusions about them can be made. And so we run them through our seagoing computers. What oceanographers hope to do with the help of computers is build a mathematical picture of the oceans themselves, to predict their future behavior.

"The seas give up their secrets grudgingly, challenging men to get what they can. But this is the kind of challenge I like. It may take many more years of work to get the answers to our questions. But when we do, we'll know how to use the sea in a way which will preserve its resources for generations to come."

### Meet the man who made bourbon worth wrapping up in a Holiday decanter.

Almost a hundred years ago,

Mr. I. W. Harper took his honest bourbonbut with manners, and

> wrapped it in a handsome Holiday decanter. He gave it as a gift to a few

it as a gift to a few special friends, and ever since then his decanters have been a Christmas tradition. This year I.W. Harper mellow Gold

Medal and Bottled in Bond bourbons both come in their own classic crystal-cut decanters and Holiday

cartons.

Why not start a tradition of your own by putting Mr. Harper's bourbon on your gift list? And don't forget yourself.



Mr. Harper's gift de canters and regula bottles come in ele gant cartons—anothe reason why his bour bon is nicer to give

#### ENVIRONMENT

#### GOVERNMENT What the Voters Want

Last week's off-year election proved once again that the quality of the U.S. environment is becoming an increasingly important concern of the nation's electorate. Wherever the environment issue cropped up, the result was the same. Voters within the Moiave Water District of California's San Bernardino County refused a proposed coal-burning power plant despite the increased taxes it would have contributed to the district. Reason: the plant might pollute the clear desert air. At Mercer Island in Lake Washington, a suburb of Seattle, residents faced another difficult choice. Did they want to preserve a wooded park? Or did they want to bulldoze the tall conifers to make way for a nine-hole community golf course? The voters of the community decided by a decisive 2-to-I margin that conservation was more important than recreation

The environment issue was not as easily identified in some elections. Just how much Cleveland Mayor Carl Stokes' vigorous program to curb water pollution helped him win re-election, for example, is conjectural-though it surely did help. In Aspen, Colo., on the other hand, Mayoral Candidate Eve Homever beat her two male opponents by promising to save "the quality of life" in the pleasant, fast-growing moun-

tain resort.

Many planners had questioned whether voters would actually pay to protect their environment. The answer now seems to be yes—at least if water pollution is involved. Maine's tightfisted voters, for instance, approved a \$50 million bond issue to build better municipal sewage-treatment plants, but turned down a \$21.5 million issue to build more highways. In New Jersey, a \$271 million bond issue to launch a massive clean-water program passed easily.

Bill of Rights, Potentially the most important election result was passage of an amendment to New York State's constitution. Called the "conservation bill of rights," it makes preservation of natural resources and scenic beauty a state policy. It also directs the state legislature to write laws that will reduce air, water and noise pollution, thus providing legal grounds for conservation battles in court. Says Attorney Irving Like, one of the framers of the amendment: "It is primarily a new source of common law and legislation.

Other states, including California and Virginia, are designing their own conservation bills of rights to go before the voters next year, and New York Representative Richard Ottinger has introduced in Congress a similar amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Thus it now seems clear that after years of dangerous procrastination, the U.S. is casting its vote for a clean environment.

#### THE CAR An Electric Challenge

Silent, exhaust-free and otherwise kind to the environment. Powered by a simple motor that is 90% efficient, Easy to handle. Inexpensive to maintain.

Does this description fit some future vehicle that is still beyond man's technological grasp? It does not. Last week twelve shiny versions of this ideal car were lined up for public inspection at the first International Electric Vehicle Symposium in Phoenix, Ariz. Some of the models were familiar Volkswagens and Renaults, converted to run on battery power. Others were brand new and strange-looking. General Electric unveiled its squat, three-door "Delta, which looks like a stylized descendant of the Jeep. Not to be outdone. Westinghouse showed off a sleek "Lotus Europa" sports car. Ford had a streamlined "Lead Wedge" that has whirred across Utah's salt flats at 138 m.p.h. Two Japanese electric cars were on display along with a British minicar costing about \$1,000 and already in production.

The new era in transportation that such vehicles promise will be somewhat delayed. The one obstacle that keeps the electric car little more than a concars is brightly optimistic compared with the realistic analysis of Economist Bruce C. Netschert, director of National Economic Research Associates. He bluntly points out that the U.S. economy is geared directly to the mighty internalcombustion engine. Conversion of the nation's 101 million vehicles to electricity, even if possible, would cause nothing less than an economic trauma.

The automobile industry could probably adapt to electric cars, but it would be a painful and costly process. For one thing, since electric cars tend to be extremely durable, "planned obsoles-cence" would itself become obsolete. For another, the new cars, to minimize the drain on their batteries, would have to be light, small and free of many of today's high-profit accessories. As for the



FORD'S "LEAD WEDGE"



WESTINGHOUSE'S "LOTUS EUROPA"

But everything is geared to internal combustion.

versation piece and unable to compete with conventional automobiles is not the motor but the battery. As many as 16 expensive, low-energy-density batteries are needed to make an electric car go. Together they weigh the car down and completely fill what is now trunk space. More serious, no electric car can cruise much farther than 80 miles or longer than a few hours without having to stop to be recharged.

To create a new battery that would enable the electrics to match the performance of conventional cars, says Dr. J.H.B. George of Arthur D. Little Inc., would take "hundreds of millions of dollars in a crash research program, or 50 to 100 years." As an alternate solution. G.E.'s Bruce Laumeister reckons, it is now possible to recharge today's batteries in a few minutes-but only with heavy-duty circuits and chargers that cost far more than the car itself.

Such glum speculation about electric

oil industry, Netschert figures that it would lose fully half its market.

Does the combination of technical and economic problems mean that the electric passenger car will never come to be? Manufacturers do not seem to be discouraged. They are trying to develop better batteries while producing more and more electric golf carts, lift trucks, minibuses, industrial sweepers and postal delivery vans.

Meanwhile, the advantages of electric vehicles are being gradually recognized. Even better, the oil and automobile industries, aware of the rising tide of antipollution sentiment, and hearing the gentle sound of electric motors (and possibly steam engines) in the future, have already started projects to stay ahead of the competition. Ironically, by the time the electric car becomes competitive, the conventional car will probably be silent, fumeless, durable, small and less harmful to the environment.



CHRISTO AT LITTLE BAY
Last relic of a disposable civilization?

#### ARTISTS

Wrap-In Down Under From the looks of Little Bay, one

thing was clear. Christo was there: The craggy Australian inlet nine miles from downtown Sydney lay beneath 1,000, 00-94, ft. of clingy, opaque, icky, sticky polypropylene plastic, looking like some improbable floosing that some improbable floosing that some posal civilization. The Aussies were takled the state of the state of the posal civilization. The Aussies were takposal civilization. The Aussies were takposal civilization. The Aussies were takposal civilization. The Aussies were takted to the state of the state of the Lagon of them happily trouped out no. Let Lagon of them happily trouped out no. Let Lagon of them happily trouped out no. Let Bay and plunked down the modest 20e admission to see what this artist named Christo had wrought.

Christo Javacheff is a peripatetic Bulgarian whose art consists of wrapping things—big things. He has previously wrapped the Kunsthalle in Bern, a fountain in Spoleto and the Chicago Museum of Contemporary Art. For Christmas, he would like to wrap all the missing Australia, however, can claim the distinction of having the first natural landscape to be wrapped.

It was tougher than most of Christo's projects. First, permission to wrap the area was obtained from the Prince Henry Hospital, which owns the land and will benefit from the proceeds. Then a task force of 60 volunteers labored for nearly a month over treacherous 80ft. cliffs. They knotted and secured ropes, sewed the fabric together, and operated the 20 ramset guns used to fire staples into the rock face. The sound of the pounding surf below barred direct communication among the workers, so twoway radios were used. Midway through the project, a gale-force wind ripped up much of the work, necessitating repairs and alterations.

Opinions differ as to what it all means.

To some it suggests a collapsed circus tent, to others an agitated whale when the plastic periodically waffles out from under its 35 miles of rope. Says Sydnev Art Critic James Gleeson: "It pleases the eye and it is mysterious. Our uncertainty as to whether we are responding to the beauty of nature or the beauty of art merely adds piquancy to the experience." Christo himself likes the different view of reality offered by wrapping. "Packaging-meaning to contain an object by itself in a most realistic way—exposes its commonness in a beautiful and relaxed manner." In the meantime, he is resigned to the fact that it will all have to be unwrapped in a few weeks. "It's not a very permanent world anyway," he says.

#### PAINTING

Germany's First Master
He was little more than a name till the

He was inter more than a name thit me the left by the century, and not until this year did scholars and the public have an oppose. The place. The place all his works in one place. The place is the place in the place is the place in the place. The result was the realization that Meister Francke, and the occasion the echoration of its 100th anniversary. The result was the realization that Meister Francke, an altar painter who worked in Hamburg around the year 1420, has far better claim than his later compartions, Dürer, Cranach or Grünewald, to the title of Germanys first great artist.

Scorlet Sky, Meister Francke was a dramatic storyteller who created his own style by combining the Gallic elegance of the courtly International Style with the burgeoning, often brutal realism of The Netherlands. Kunsthalle Director Alfred Hentzen spent close to \$60,000 to assemble all of the master's few surviving works, as well as a small treasury of related paintings, drawings and illuminated manuscripts by other late Gothic artists borrowed from 43 museums and libraries all over the world.

To German art lovers, the greatest curiosity was the St. Barbara altarpiece from Finland's National Museum in Helsinki-Meister Francke's earliest known work. Its eight richly painted panels sum up the characteristic ambiguities of Meister Francke's style. In The Flagellation of St. Barbara, the brutal, peasant faces and awkward, potbellied figures of Barbara's tormentors foreshadow the popular style of Bruegel or Bosch -though neither painter had been born when they were painted. By contrast, nothing could be more courtly than the boneless sinuosity of Barbara's figure. the vapid sweetness of her untroubled expression or the richly brocaded gowns and hierarchic formality of the aristocratic spectators.

Christ as the Man of Sorrows displays the same blend of mannered elegance and gory realism. But the triumph of Meister Francke's mature style is seen in the St. Thomas of Canterbury altar piece, painted after 1424 for a group of Hamburg merchants trading with England. The nine panels of this darkly glowing work depict episodes in the life of Thomas à Becket, together with scenes from the Passion of Christ and the life of the Virgin, achieving a peak of dramatic intensity hitherto unrealized in North German painting. In The Martyrdom of St. Thomas. the kneeling archbishop half turns toward his attackers. Blood streams down his forehead and splashes onto his white cassock; his miter rolls away across the tile floor. The decorative flatness of Thomas' cope and the star-spangled, scarlet sky are in striking contrast to the bold modeling of his face. Splendid Miracle. Little is known of

Meister Francke's life. He is believed to have been a Dominican friar who came from the Geldern region of The Nerberlands and studied or worked in Nerberlands and studied or worked in Hamburg. Probably he spent his life in monkish section (like his contemporary Fra Angelico in Italy), painting for he glavy of God and the benefit of the glavy of God and the benefit of the glavy of God and the benefit of the god of God and the part of the graph of God and the part of the graph of God and the part of God and the god and

After his death, legends attached to his work. The St. Barbara altarpiece was discovered in 1874 in a small stone was discovered in 1874 in a small stone lattice that the state of the sta

"CHRIST AS THE MAN OF SORROWS"

"THE FLAGELLATION OF ST. BARBARA"



"THE MARTYRDOM OF ST. THOMAS OF CANTERBURY"

#### THE THEATER

#### REPERTORY

#### The First Hippie

Whenever a play is revived, it is rewriten, to some extent, by its new audience. What was once vivid may now appear dim. What passed for honest emotion may now he disdained as gluey sentimentality. Each successive age accords authority only to its own brand of vision and sophistication.

All of these things have happened to William Saroyan's The Time of Your Life, first performed 30 years ago and an excellence by Director John Hirsch and the Lincoln Center Repertory Company. In the context of 1969, the play has been transformed in several fasterial to the several fasterial fasterial to the several fasterial faste

Saroyan was the U.S. father of the unmade play. The Time of Your Life was not carpentered but spilled out with in the boxy confines of a San Francisco waterfront bar. It is a combination of mood music and action painting. In 1939, this was as disconcerting and puzziling to playegers as Harold Pinter's plays have proved to be to more recent theater audienced.

Saroyan's characters are more than slightly alienated from each other, unmotivated in conventional terms, and obsessively concerned with self-expression. One boy insists that he wants to be a

JAMES BRODERICK IN "TIME OF YOUR LIFE"
So many sticks to chew.

hoofer and comedian, though he is a pathetically inept dancer and his jokes fall flat. At one point, Joe (James Broderick) the cafe philosopher who dominates the stage, puts 27 sticks of gum in his mouth because he has always wanted to do it. When Saroyan says, "In almost early that there, 30 years ago, the cry was first raised about "doing your own thing."

To the audience of today, these characters seem like a commune of dropouts, and Saroyan qualifies as the first articulate hippie. They are deliberate outcasts in search of saintly goodness, and their symbol, Kitty Duval (Susan Tyrrell), the stock prostitute with the heart of gold, has a luminous inner purity. When cops enter the bar and beat the black jazz pianist bloody, the scene has a truncheon-like impact that was totally lacking in 1939, when such events seemed isolated from any social context with which the audience was familiar. In those days, Saroyan was known as the "crazy man" of the theater. Now it seems more as if he had the intuitive sanity of a seer.

#### STAGE ABROAD

#### Cher Jean

The Paris theater currently has two —and only two—real his. One of them, —and only two—real his. One of them, Hair, is in its 24th week. The other, which just opened, is Jean Anouilh's Cher Antoine. Any play by France's most widely performed modern play-wright is bound to be bitingly wirty and polished to a high gloss; this one. Anouilh's 28th, is even more so, and the critics were unreservelyd delighted.

"Cher Antoine is a masterpiece," cheered France Soir. "A complete masterpiece, profound, sparkling, subtle, naive, poetic, comic, full of resonance." Wrote Le Figaro: "Anyone who doesn't like this piece knows nothing about human beings, has no love for the theater, can't recognize an author of talent and lacks a sense of humor."

Poisoned Darts. Anouilh's hero, Antoine de St. Flour, is dead when the curtain rises. A famed French playwright who retired from the world to a Bavarian Schloss on his 50th birthday, he has been killed in a shotgun accident that may have been a suicide. A group of characters from his past have been summoned for the reading of the will. They make up a nicely varied assortment: two ex-wives-one of them an old dreadnought of an actress superbly played by Françoise Rosay-three mistresses and three men, including a dyspeptic theater critic, jealous of Antoine's sexual and professional success.

Their complaints, tender memories and snide remarks about the deceased evoke the contradictory aspects of Antoine's character. In the second act he materializes onstage, rehearsing a group



ANOUILH So many years to die.

of actors in his last play. To be performed for himself alone, it is about how his relatives and friends will react to his death. In the play-within-the-play (a favorite Anouilh device), the characters and their lines are identical with those of the first act but enriched by Antoine's commenting presence.

The third act is an epilogue in which a plaque is unveiled in honor of the dead playwright, who has presumably gone to the grave without revealing the existence of his last prophetic play. The dialogue rains poisoned darts on love, marriage, friendship and bourgeois values, making Cher Antoine a precisiontooled piece of lapidary Gallie wit.

Passion for Privacy. Numerous parallels between Antoine and his creator have invited suggestions that this is a strongly autobiographical play. The last person likely to shed light on this question is Anouilh himself. At 59, looking like an aging bank clerk, with blank blue eyes behind silver-rimmed spectacles, he makes a fetish of privacy. It was three years before the world knew that he had divorced and remarried in 1953; his telephone numbers are unlisted and frequently change; and to keep his whereabouts secret, he shuttles back and forth between an apartment in Paris, a suburban house, a place in the country and a retreat in Switzerland where he does a lot of his writing.

Only the actors and essential stage hands are allowed in the theater during Anouilh's rehearsals, and everyone involved in an Anouilh production is generated to the stage of the stage of

#### MUSIC

#### ROCK

#### A Folk Hero Speaks

Bob Dylan has never been big on interviews. For one thing, he doesn't like questions: for another, he doesn't new publicity. Since 1966, when he broke his neck in a motorcycle accident, he has avoided reporters almost entirely —much to the despair of millions of young people who idol'ze him as a primogenitor of the rock generation. Now Dylan has had a change of heart and granted an interview to a San Franciscobased rock magazine.

Why the long silence? "If you give an interview too me magazine," he explains in the current issue of Rolling Stone, "then another one'll get mad. People don't understand that the press, they just use you to sell papers. And, in a certain way, that's not had, but when they misquice you all the time, and when they just use you to fill in some stone, and they just use you to fill in some stone, and just played for a foot," "this you were

Having cleared up one mystery for his fans, Dylan turned to another—the new and notable richness and resonance of his voice in his most recent I.P, Nash-ville \$ksyline (Time, April 11). His explanation: "When I stopped smoking, my voice changed so drastically, I couldn't believe it myself. That's true. I tell you, you stop smoking those cigarettes, and you'll be able to sing like

Lighten Every Lood. Dylan revealed that he has written "a whole bag of new songs" for a U.S. tour he is talking about launching in the next month or so. But the tour will be a lot different "slower, less framtie—from his tours be—slower, less framtie—from his tours be—slower, less framtie—from his tours be—slower, less framtie—from his tours be days, says Dylan, "I was going at a tremendous speed . . . I was no the road for almost five years. It wore me down, I was on drugs, a lot of things. A lot of things just to keep going, you know? And I don't want to live that way

The adulation heaped upon Dylan over the years makes him uneasy, at best. When told by the interviewer that many writers and college students were "tremendously hung-up" over his words and asked if he felt any responsibility to them. Dylan begged off. "Boy, if I could ease someones mind. I'd he the first one to do ht. I want to lightness of the beautiful to the beatiful to the beautiful to the beautiful to the beautiful to the

Among other revelations about the lift and times of a folk hero: the familiar story of Dylan's running away from his Hibbing, Minn., home at age 10, 12, 13, 15, 15, 17 and 18, and being brought back all but once, is strictly a publicist's pipedream. 'It didn't put out any of those stories.' He "didn't get a penny" from the documentary.

movie about him, Don't Look Back. His best songs have been written in motel rooms and cars. "I try to write the song when it comes. . And when they don't come, I don't try for it."

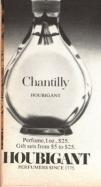
Biggest Contract. In his limitable language, Dylan also told how he almost wrote a philosophical memoir of sorts called Tarantula. 'It begins with when I suddenly began to sell quite a few records... and I was doing interviews before and after concerts, and properties would say things like What when I should say things like What when I was the word of the word of



DYLAN IN LONDON WITH WIFE SARAH From one mystery to another.

on. You must write ofher things. Tell us something else. Do you write books? And I'd say, 'Sure, I write books.' After the publishers saw that I wrote books, they began to send me contracts... Doubleday, Macmillan... we took the biggest one and then owed them a book. You follow me?"

Twice Dylan turned in manuscripts and twice was so dissatisfied after reading proofs that he refused to allow the work to be printed. Finally, he took his research and a typewriter along on a European tour. "I was going to rewrite it he explains, "But still, it wasn't any book; it was just to satisfy the publishers who wanted to print something that we had a contract for. Follow me So eventually I had my motorcycle accident and that just got me out of the whole thing, 'cause I didn't care anymore. As it stands now. I could write a book. But I'm gonna write it first, and then give it to them. You know what I mean?" Dig.



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Chantilly

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#### SPORT

#### HUNTING Of Bear, Bow & Buck

Big Game Hunter Fred Bear remembers the moment clearly. It was 1933, the first day of the Michigan deer hunting season, and he was deep in the order of the man season of the concept out onto a creek bank." he recept out onto a creek bank." he recalls. "and about 100 yards upstream stood a deer. I raised my rifle and shot it. That was it: the season was just an hour old, and I already had my limb, hunting, It was too darned easy." pp. gan hunting, It was too darned easy."

In the years since, increasing numbers of hunters have come to the same conclusion. To give their prey more of a lenge, many have followed Bear's example and reverted to the bow and arrow. By necessity, they have also returned to nature. The bow hunter is acrow, by necessity, they have also returned to nature. The bow hunter is a rarrow, by necessity, they have also returned to nature. The bow hunter is a valid animal is like trying to sneak into a wild animal is like trying to sneak into Fort Knox. And that's the fun of it. It's not the kill; that's always anticility of the ways of the woods, creating of the ways of the woods. Creating of the ways of the woods.

Now 67, Bear is the Natty Bumppo of the bow to 7,500,000 U.S. archers. In his home town of Grayling, Mich, the chief industry is the Bear Archery Co. The main tourist attraction is the new \$350,000 Fred Bear Museum. Though Bear has stopped a four-ton bull elephant with a single arrow, shot polar bear in the Arctic and Bengie ger in the jungles of India, he claims game of all to hunt is the white-tailed deer of North America."

Last week the Michigan bow-hunting season was in full swing, and Bear was among the 60,000 bowmen stalking the will with with etail. The deer were in little danger; while one in four gun hunters bags a white-tail each season, only one in 20 bow hunters is successful. Reducing St. Martin Island, an uninhabited, dense. It was not to be a support of the standard as a kind off moated fortress of the white-tail. Associate Editor Ray Kennedy ojioned Bear, 1hs report:

FIRST DAY. As dawn streaked across the amber and gold foliage on a heroic fall day, Fred was already prowling the beach, studying the heart-shaped tracks. "They're here," he whispered. A rangy. "They're here," he whospered. A rangy of a backwoods sage, he was wearing his favorite old camouflage jacket and a battered gray fedora. As he explored the island, half a dozen deer botted from distant thickets, their upturned tails was in the beautiful the beautiful the same of the beautiful the same of the beautiful the same of the beautiful the beautiful the beautiful the same of the beautiful the same of the beautiful the same of the same o

SECOND DAY. Bow cradled under his arm like a violin, Fred moved through the bush like the prey he was pursuing

am like a violin, Freel moved innough the bush like the prey he was pursuing the bush like the her bush like the prey he was pursuing. Stepping in slow motion, he somehow worked his size 14 hunting boots through the tangle of twigs without a sound. Coming upon a clearing, he pointed to deep ruts in the black soil and whispered: "That's as big a buck track as I've ever seen." As he sat statue-still he-hind a hinge purroted maple, a wood-hind a hinge purroted maple, a wood-hind a hinge purroted the suit of the state of th

THIRD DAY. A chill, gusty rain whipped through the trees. "This is good," said Fred. "The deer's vision

frozen hard as concrete. Bending like a bloodhound over the maze of snow tracks in the clearing, Fred whispered: They're moving out of that shintangle of the shintangle of th

hunt, Fred went to the mainland for supplies. At the Ponderosa on Interstate 75, he bought some smoked fish, and the proprietress, Mrs. Melina Hills, invited him into her kitchen for some homemade dandelion wine. She showed him a 20-lb. coho salmon she had "pulled outa the crick this mornin" as well as photographs of the half-erown net bob-



BEAR ON ST. MARTIN ISLAND It's not the kill, it's the creatures.

will be dimmed by raindrops on their eyelashes." Toward nightfall, as the downpour subsided into a fine mist, Fred spied a big buck munching on ground hemlock 80 yards away. Slow-arrow and watched for five, ten, 20 escruciating minutes as the buck worked his way toward the clearing. But suddenly, he jerked his head, wriggled his way toward fir into the bush. "Damns" exclaimed Fred as he hoddled over the wind, if shard to beat a deer's now, and was off beat a deer's now, and was off wind, if shard to beat a deer's now, and was off wind, if shard to beat a deer's now.

FOURTH DAY. After bracing himself with a shot of peppermint schnapps, Fred peeped out of the tent flap at 4:30 a.m. to find four inches of snow on the ground. Then he slipped on an extra suit of thermal underwear and set out in the dark. In the near-zero temperature, the inlet rimming the camp was layered with ice, and the sand was

cat she had "potty-trained." Then, handing Fred a sponge soaked in anise oil, she confided: "Don't breeze it around, but that's the best buck lure there is. Just hang it on a tree near your blind." "How long will it last?" Fred asked. "For three rains," she replied.

SIXTH DAY. Fred was awakened by the violent flapping of the tent. Outside, an icy, 45-m.p.h. wind was screaming off the lake. In the clearing the trees were bending in the wind drawn bows as Fred hung Melina's sponge in a spruce and sprinkled the trunk with a liquid lure made from the sex glands of a doe. Nothing worked. "The only thing left to do," said Fred, blackening his face with soot, "is hunt by moonlight and shoot by shape." Shortly after dusk, his eye caught the reflection of antlers in the moonlight. Again it was the big buck, and again he was moving enticingly close-70



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yards, 65, 60. Then the wind shifted, the buck snorted and disappeared into the night. SEVENTH DAY. The hunt was over.

Deer spotted: 17. Arrows shot: 0.

"Boy, those white-tail are really something," said Fred as he headed home. "They're just smarter than hell. Reminds me of the time I was hunting mountain goat in Alberta with Bud Gray, the chairman of Whirlpool. After about three hours of panting up those icy mountains, he rested on his bow and said: "Tell me we're having fun, will ya?"

#### FOOTBALL

The Country Slicker

Darrell Royal, head couch at the University of Texas, wears tailored threebutton suits and adopts a low-keyed, tutorial tone with his players, "When he explains something," says Quarterback James Street, "it's like getting a lecture from a professor." Royal also likes to bring his charges down to earth with such occasional homespun homilies as: "There ain't a hoss alive that can't be rode, and there ain't a man alive who can't be throwd."

The combination of cattle-country philosopher and football slicker has helped make Royal one of the most successful college football coaches in history. During his 13-year tenure at Texas, the Longhorns have compiled a wonlost-tied record of 103-28-4. They have won five Southwest Conference titles and one national championship, and have appeared in nine post-season bowl games. Royal was named Coach of the Year by the Football Writers Association of America in 1961 and 1963; he is the only coach ever to win that honor twice. He may be on his way to a third title. Recently his boys whipped con-ference archrival Southern Methodist 45-14 in Dallas' Cotton Bowl to bring their 1969 record to 6-0. That victory secured their ranking as the nation's No. 2 team and established the Longhorns as the only serious challenger to Ohio State for the No. 1 position in

Compus Fixture. Royal's Grapes of Wrath accent is on affectation. He grew up in Hollis, Okla. (pop. 3,006), on the edge of the state's dust bowl. He and his three brothers and one sister had to sleep with well rags across their faces sleep with well register than the state of t

World War II saved Royal from the fruit-picking odyssey. He joined the U.S. Army Air Force in 1943 and played for the Third Air Force at Tampa, Fla. After the war, Oklahoma Coach Jim Tatum had little trouble persuading the slight (5 ft. 11 in., 158 lbs.) quarterback to come home and try his hand to more year, Tatum was replaced by a counsels ranged Bud Wilkinson. Under



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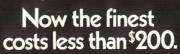
He has learned that few persons ever use more than a tenth of their total ability. He knows that simply by putting hidden abilities to work, ordinary men can accomplish extraordinary things.

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Kodak Instamatic M9 movie camera.

Wilkinson's guidance Royal was named All-America quarterback in 1949. But the pro scouts considered him small, and he drifted into coaching. He held seven different jobs in eight years and eventually wound up as head coach at the University of Washington in 1956. Then he jumped to Texas.

Royal is now as much a fixture on the Austin campus as the University Tower. Texas alumni and undergradutes are easy to please; so long as the Longhorns win, they are as content as well-fed dogies. The faculty might well resent Royal's status as full professor (of nothing), with tenure and a \$355,000-a-year salary; Royal soothes them by inviting three professors each week to

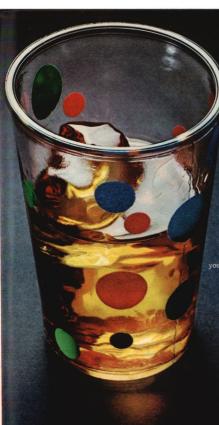


ROYAL ON THE SIDELINES Git along little dogies.

become honorary coaches and sit in on pre-game briefings.

Stroight Shooter, On the field, Royalis a stickler for fundamentals. Kicking, he insists, is the essential ingredient of a winning team. Before the Oklahoma game Royal told his team: "I don't know when, but I can assure you there's going to be a big break made in the kicking game today." Sure enough, in the fourth quarter the Longhorns recovered a fumbled punt inside the Sooner 25, then quickly marched to a touchdown to clinch a 27-17 victory.

Although he is a strict disciplinarian the made several team members get hair-cust before the nationally televised Oklamagameh, the players appreciate Royal's straight-shooting style. Says Halfaback Ted Koy: "When I was Halfaback Ted Koy: "When I was sphomore year. The only thing Coach Royal promote the property of t

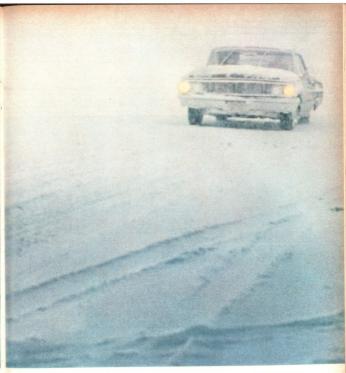


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MERCURY COUGAR Ford



#### THE PRESS

#### **ETHICS**

#### The Wrong Occupation

Angry black to a TV sound man: "Cops are getting funnier looking every day."

Sound man: "I'm not a cop, I'm a sound man."

Black: "I bet you got credentials, too. The FBI supplies the best credentials. We know, and you know, that one of the best ways to spy on black people is to impersonate a TV man."

-from the movie, Medium Cool

The dialogue is fictional. To some, perhaps, unbelievable. But from the conspiracy trial of the so-called "Chicago Eight" comes evidence that the movie Eight" comes evidence that the movie fetched. Carl Gilman, 27, a cameraman and sometime reporter for San Diego's KFMH-TV, and Louis Salzberg. 40, a press photographer, each testified to having accepted money from the FIII of cover as an accredited newsman.

Gilman first made contact with the FBI nearly two years ago, after becoming "concerned" about activities he observed in his job that he "considered to be a threat to the security" of the U.S. He soon found himself on the FBI payroll at about \$150 a month, plus expenses. Whenever he heard of 'a subversive Communist front organization, the S.D.S., or how a bunch of radicals-I knew most of the radicals -were going to burn their draft cards. I would call the FBI." He tried, he says, to keep his news and FBI work separate, but as his Bureau activities became more demanding, he found "I couldn't do this one hundred percent of the time." When, for example, David Dellinger (now a defendant in Chicago) spoke at a rally at San Diego State College shortly before the Republican convention, Gilman "went down there not as a newsman but to gather news for the FBI." It was this occasion that provided the basis of his testimony at the trial in Chicago.

There or Here. Gifman has returned to his old job at the San Diego station. "I came back from the trial prepared to take the consequences." he says. "pre-pared to be fired, but it's been two and a half weeks now and nothing has hap-pened, I told the news director at the standard one would affect my work." Despite criticism from his colleagues, Gilman adds: "I would do it all over again."

Louis Salzberg would also do it all over again, "wice, if necessary." he says, "because Uncle Sam should have cracked the whip and put these people away a long time ago." In Salzberg's case, it was the FBI that first got in touch with him nearly three years ago. A staff photographer for New York City's Spanish-language newspaper EI.



GILMAN IN SAN DIEGO Willing to do it all over again.

Tiempo, he was asked if he would be interested in passing photographs of possible subversives along to the Bureau. "If we're talking about Commies, about Reds," he recalls telling an agent, "then fine. I been in the Army twice, and I say what's the difference in going after them over there or over here."

Salzberg went after "them" with diligence, rarely missing a rally or a demonstration, ingratiating himself with radical leaders, and Dave Dellinger in par-



SALZBERG IN NEW YORK And twice if necessary.

ticular, passing along "housands" of prints to Fill agents. When he was fired from his El Tiempo job last January, the Fill helped him set up his "New York Press Service," a photo agency dedicated to photographing people in the movement. "The next time your organization schedules a demonstration," Salzberg's solicitation We'll cover it like a blanket and deliver a cost-free sample of our work to your office. No obligation to purchase, naturally.

No Congratulations. Says Salzberg: "It wasn't just a front. We sold pic-tures, and the boys who worked for me didn't even know about the FBI. It was just that I was a functionary and the FBI sort of coaxed me-got me involved in publications I didn't know about or suggested I ought to cover this or that demonstration." For his "services," Salzberg (code name: "Winston") received \$6,700, all in cash, plus another \$2,300 for expenses, delivered in high cloak-and-dagger style in parking lots, parks, street corners and zoos. He protests that he did not do it for the money, "I personally feel that by any means necessary Communism must be stopped. What surprises me is that newspaper editors haven't called me up to congratulate me."

It is highly unlikely that any will. Most newsmen consider their relationships with their sources as sacrosanct as those of a lawyer with a client or a priest with a penitent. They react to one of their number moonlighting for a federal agency as they do to police, FBI or other investigative agents posing as newsmen. Although FBI agents were specifically ordered not to pose as reporters in June 1968 by then Attorney General Ramsey Clark, many journalists suspect that the practice continues among plainclothes police, "It may be arwrote Columnist Murray Kempton, "that reporters do not deserve to be trusted as people; but that is something else from a condition where they cannot be trusted because one of them might be a cop.

The Gilman-Salzberg cases come at a time when journalists are increasingly disturbed over Government agencies using the press for their own ends. Recently in New York, a radio station was approached by the CIA looking to recruit foreign correspondents as agents. Over the past year, law enforcement agencies have stepped up the use of subpoena powers for "fishing expeditions" in the files of newspapers and TV news film libraries. And just last week in Chicago, hundreds of feet of network newsfilm-some of it never intended for broadcast-were introduced into the conspiracy trial over defense objections that such a move violates the freedom and independence of the press. "It's just that I am in the wrong occupa tion," Carl Gilman said last week. "If I had been a construction worker or a ditch digger, none of this would have mattered." Precisely.



## What's up at the airports?





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#### THE LAW

#### TRIALS

#### Contempt in Chicago

The conspiracy trial in Chicago is far from over, but it has already prompted troublesome questions about U.S. justice. For one, the new federal antiriot statute on which the charges are based may itself be unconstitutional. Last week U.S. District Judge Julius J. Hoffman raised a whole new set of volatile issues. Incensed at Black Panther Bobby Seale, the defiant defendant whom Hoffman had ordered gagged and manacled to his chair, the 74-year-old judge suddenly declared a mistrial for Seale and found him guilty on 16 charges of contempt of court. Without much further ado, Hoffman sentenced Seale to three months in prison on each count-a total of four years.

The little judge had certainly been provoked. For days Seale's courtroom conduct had ranged from the embarrassing to the outrageous. Hoffman acted, he said, "to ensure that this trial will continue in an atmosphere of dig-But in handing down what may be the longest contempt sentence in U.S. history, the judge startled lawyers across the country. Many law professors believe that Hoffman not only overreacted but also created constitutional problems that he could have avoided. Sanford Kadish of the University of California at Berkelev termed the sentences "savage, barbarous and vindictive." Stanford's Anthony Amsterdam called them "exceedingly rare and harsh.

Flagront Examples. The week began with a case-fire between the judge and Seale. Hoffman allowed the Panther to be unbound, but Seale still insisted upon his right to act as his own coursel. When a California deputy sheriff testified that he had seen Seale board a plane in San Francisco for Chicago, the defendant leaped to his feet and started cross-examining the witness.

Three times, Hoffman asked Seale to be seated; then he called a luncheon recess. After reconvening the court, the judge solembly read off what he called only the "most flagrant" examples of Seale's misconduct. When he announced that Seale's case would be "severed" from the others. Seale blurted out: "Hey, what are you trying to pull now?" Who will be sealed to be sealed to be severed as the seale when the sealed with the sealed to be sealed to

in which Hoffman issued the contempt sentences constituted an evasion of the U.S. Supreme Court's decision last year in Bloom v. Illinois. In that case, the high court ruled that a man who faces a substantial sentence (six months in federal trials) on a contempt charge has a Ke critics saw it. Hoffman thought he could avoid the jury requirement in Seale's case by handing down 16 sep-

arate sentences-none of them as long as six months.

A judge's contempt power goes back to the early English kings, who gave their judges the right to punish anyone showing diersepect for the laws of the realm. In modern usage, the power is considered vital in helping judges to preserve order. Even so, U.S. courts and legislatures have lately sought to limit "summary contempt"—that is, the judge's awesome right to bring the charge, reach a finding of guilty and sentence the offender.

Stanford's Amsterdam and Berkeley's



DEFENDANT SEALE

From the embarrassing to the outrageous.

Kadish agree that the very least Hoffman could have done was to turn over the citations to another judge, who would not have been so vulnerable to charges of bias. Or Hoffman could have allowed Seale a lawyer, provided for formal arraignment, trial by jury and other normal crimial safeguards.

Despite Hoffman's disapproval, Seale claims that there was good reason for his courtroom outbursts; the judge, he said, had denied him proper representation at the conspiracy trial. Two weeks before the trial. Seale asked for a delay because his own lawyer, Charles Garry of San Francisco, was about to have gall-bladder surgery. The judge denied the delay on the ground that the defendants had enough other lawyers to represent them. Indeed, in Garry's absence, William Kunstler filed a notice of appearance that enabled him to act as counsel for Seale. Garry says that he advised Seale to insist upon acting as his own lawyer. In fact, the trial was under way before Seale expressly disavowed Kunstler as his attorney and Kunstler announced that he did not represent him.

As chief counsel for the Panthers,



"MILLER MAKES IT RIGHT!
Take it from me, Al Hirt.
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Garry, who is white, had represented Seale previously. "IH offirms knew any-thing about the Panthers," says Professor Harry Karbin r, of the University of Harry Karbin r, of the University of which the same representation of the Company of the same representation of the same representation

Rules of the Game. At week's end an attorney dispatched by Garry filed a notice of appeal on the contempt charges. Denving a request for bail, Hoffman asserted that the defendant "seeks to destroy the American judicial system." If nothing else, Seale's collision with the judge illustrates a key weakness in U.S. legal process, "This shows that the fragile legal system functions only if everyone is willing to some extent to play the game by the rules," says Professor Yale Kamisar of the University of Michigan Law School. Believing that the game was unjust, Seale refused to play by the rules. And the able but adamant Hoffman has been unable to teach him any respect for the referee.

#### CRIMINAL LAW

#### Death by Agitation

While driving in Akron last year, James Nosis, 52, became enraged at a hornblowing motorist who passed his car. At the next stoplight, he challenged the other driver, 65-year-old plean of the control o

Was Nosis criminally responsible for fipple's death' Akron Prosecutor James V. Barbuto could find no precedent for such a prosecution in his state. Words, after all, are not blows. And the early common-law rule was that a man may not be convicted of a killing unless the death was caused by physical contact. Nonetheless, Barbuto charged Nosis with manslaughter.

The prosecutor had a point. Ohio law says that a man may be convicted of manslaughter if he commits an illegal act that could be "reasonably anticipated by an ordinarily prudent per-" as likely to cause another's death. Even if Nosis did not strike Ripple, the prosecution argued at the trial, his threats and gestures ancounted to an assault, Moreover, since Nosis knew about Ripple's heart condition, he could have reasonably anticipated that the threats were likely to result in death. Nosis was found guilty, and the Ohio Supreme Court has just upheld that verdict by refusing to review his appeal.

## Three packs of Carlton have less "tar" than one pack of the newest "low tar" cigarette.



#### Now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their planet.

What we don't know about this earth we live on not only can hurt us-it can kill us.

What we don't know-or refuse to recognize—is that modern man has been altering his total environment so swiftly and suddenly that the whole "great chain of life" on this planet is endangered.

All of us live on a tiny space-ship which is hurtling through the universe at a speed 600 times faster than the fastest jet plane—carrying with it its own limited resources for sustaining life.

What we have

now is all we will ever have to keep us allive. Having already set foot on the lifeless moon, we shall presumably find that we are he only creatures in our solar system. As lonely astronauts on our own ceaseless journey through space, what do we have as our basic equipment for survival?

Above us, a narrow band of usable atmosphere, no more than seven miles high, with no "new" air avallable to us.

Beneath us, a thin crust of land, with only one-eighth of the surface fit for human life.

And around us, a finite supply of "usable" water that we must eternally cleanse and re-use.

These are the elements of man's physical environment. This is the "envelope" in which our planet is perpetually sealed.

Together, and left alone, land, air, and water work well as an "eco-system" to maintain the great chain of life, and the delicate balance of nature, from ocean depth to mountain top.

But man, since he first rose up on two legs, has been tampering with this system. He cannot help it. Everything we do alters our environment: the ways we grow food and build shelter and create what we call "culture" and "civilization."

Now, entering the last three decades of the 20th Century, we face the shocking realization that we have gone too far too fast and too heedlesslyand now we are forced to cope with some of the consequences of our "progress" as a species.

For, increasingly, all over the world scientists and statesmen and specialists in every field are coming to agree on the pressing paradoxes of our modern age:

 that, as societies grow richer, their environments grow poorer.
 that, as the array of objects expands, the vigor of life declines.

 that, as we acquire more leisure to enjoy our surroundings, we find less around us to enjoy.

It is nobody's fault, and it is every-body's fault.

The real culprits are the three main currents of the 20th Century—Population, and Urbanization.

Together, these three swift and mighty currents of history have acted to foul the air, contaminate the land, pollute the waters—and to accelerate our mounting loss of beauty and privacy, quiet and recreation.

WORLD population is growing at a rate that will double by the year 2000-only a brief three decades away—when

nearly seven billion people will inhabit the earth.

Already, the poverty-stricken countries of Asia, the Near East, Africa, and Latin America contain 70 percent of the world's adults and 80 percent of its children. The most people are concentrated where the least food and goods are available.

INDUSTRIALIZATION has added its own burden to the population pressure. The more we produce and consume, the more waste products we discharge into the air and water and land around us, where they do not "disappear," but last forever in one form or another.

Our natural resources—both renewable and non-renewable —are taxed to the utmost by industrialization. The U.S. water supply, for instance, remains at the same fixed level, but we are using four times as much per person as in 1900.

Yet, at the same time, the volume of waste waters discharged into our lakes, rivers, and streams has risen 600 percent so far in this century. Less than one-tenth of one percent of contaminating materials can kill fish life by consuming oxygen in the waters. (The de-salting of sea water for household and agricultural use on a large scale is a long way off.)

We now spew 150 million tons of pollutants into the atmosphere annually, and 80 percent of this consists of largely invisible but potentially lethal gases. This may reduce solar radiation, and raise the temperature at the earth's surface. Some predict that this could conceivably melt the polar ice cap, thus flooding the coastal citiles of the world. Moreover, these contaminants are global in their effects; as the Bible tersely reminds us. "The

wind bloweth where it listent."
From the plains in Russia to the
mountains of Switzerland, from the
blue waters of the Pacific to the smokestacks of Chicago, the air is hazier,
the smog is thicker, the sun dimentre uniformly appailing—but the
are uniformly appailing—but the
are uniformly appailing—but the
bewilderment of California school
children who are now excused from
outdoor games on those days when
the atmosphere chokes their lungh.

Industrialization plagues the land as well as the air and waters. Our rise in synthetic technology has given us innumerable conveniences but the roadsides are strewn with cans, bottles, and cartons, the dumps overflow, and in some cities it costs three times more to get rid of a ton of junk than to ship in a ton of coal.

URBANIZATION is perhaps the most menacing of the three converging trends that threaten our planet today. In the U.S., land is being ur-

ballized at the rate of 3,000 acress and a state of 3,000 acress at the value of 3,000 acress at the value of 1,000 acress at the value of 1,000 acres at the value of 1,000 acres at the value of 1,000 acres of 1,000

Each time we build a new highway, buildoze a woods into a shopping center, or turn farmland into housing developments, we decrease the acreage that will grow food. Great progress is being made in the productivity of our soil, yet agriculture is now taking three to four million tons more nutrients from it than are being replaced each year.

The word "ecology" was devised exactly a hundred years ago—in 1869—to signify the study of the relationship between life systems and their environment. "Ecology" is what every-

#### MEDICINE

body on this planet must start thinking about—and quickly—if we are to avoid irreversible changes within the closed system of our space-ship.

For everything around us is tied together in a system of mutual inter-dependence. The plants help renew our air, the air helps purify our water, the water irrigates the plants. Man, as a part of nature, cannot "master" it, he must learn to work with It—and sare that we do not alter the environment so drastically that we perish pefore we can adjust to it.

MANKIND as a species needs esthetic as well as physical values—sweet rivers to walk by in solltude and serenity, and pleasant prospects even in the midst of industrial affluence. The constant din of urban life assails the ears relentlessly, and noise contributes its own ugly obligato to the dishamony of our surroundings.

"The world is too much with us, late and soon," as Wordsworth prophetically put it more than a century ago, "Getting and spending, we lay

waste our powers.

We have laid waste our powers for too long, not merely by ignoring the warnings of dead lakes and noxious air and ravaged countrysides, but also by periodically killing off our bravest and our best in senseless warfare.

to come to the aid of their planet.

We have the technical skill and resources. We have a common cause worth
fighting for: a new kind of war to make
the world safe for humanity against its

own worst instincts.

to live together?

Perhaps this mighty global struggle to restore the quality of our human environment may provide an effective and inspired substitute for national conflict and bloodshed.

Perhaps only a planetary view of man can guarantee our survival. We have the weapons that enable us all to die together; can we not forge the tools that enable us all

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Photo by René Maltito, Dreux, France

#### CANCER

#### Is Intercourse a Factor?

The brightest chapter in the history of caner control in the U.S. relates to cancer of the uterus, the second commonest form of the disease in women. Once, it was almost invariably fatal. Now, although 42,000 American women develop the disease each year, two-thirds are saved by surgery. Medical authorities maining cases could be cured by earlier detection and prompt treatment.

As they analyze the success already achieved, researchers are finding that it resulted not only from cell tests ("Pansears") but also from many other factors. And in pursuing their search for the factors are successful to the factors. The factors is a successful to the factors are factors and the terrific cancer is refer an "interrificated by a common virus transmitted during sexual contact. This does not
mean that uterine cancer is either an "inusual sense; but it does suggest measures by which the disease might, to a

great extent, be prevented.
High-Risk Groups. About one-fourth
of all uterine cancers invade the body
of the womb, usually in older women.
The form that attacks the cervix (neck)
any age from the late teens on. Because of both its greater frequency and
its threat to women in their childhearing
years, this type has received intensive
study. The American Cancer Society's
Epidemiologist E. Cuy for Hammond that
go with bith cervical cancer rates.

mat go with ngp ervical cancer rates. The incidence he reports, is especially high among prostitutes and the poor, regardless of reced or color. The death rate is twice as homeone to the rate is twice as the common of the rate is twice as the name of the rate is twice as twice as the rate is twice as twice as the rate is twice as twic

The disease is especially prevalent among women who have their first sexual experience early in life, and those who have many expanters; it is somewhat more prevalent among women who quency of sexual intercourse with a single partner does not seem to be related to the disease. A factor unrelated to so-calc class is a woman's medical history; if she reports frequent spotting, inter-a consideration of the disease. A factor unrelated to so-calc class is a woman's medical history; if she reports frequent spotting, inter-a consideration of the disease. A second of the disease is a woman's medical history; as the disease in the disease of the disease is a woman's medical history; as a second of the disease in the disease in the disease is set of the disease in the di

Hammond's statistical analyses show that uterine cancer deaths began to decline in the 1930s. This was before the Pap smear was in wide use, but after cancer campaigners had begun to stress the seven warning signals. The decline accelerated dramatically with wide use of the Pap smear.

Suspeet Virus. A link between cervical cancer and poor hygiene, plus lack of circumcision, would be easier to explain if an infectious agent could be implicated. Researchers at Baylor University, per link of the properties around the mouth. Type II infects the gental regions of both sees; it is the gental regions of both sees; it is the foreskin, and is readily transmitted during sexual contact.

The Baylor investigators, headed by



EPIDEMIOLOGIST HAMMOND
Stress on the seven signals.

Dr. William E. Rawls and Virologist Joseph L. Melnick, found from antibody studies that 83% of cervical cancer patients had been infected with herpes Type II, whereas among other women and other cancer patients the food

So far, Melnick told the New York Academy of Sciences last week, the relationship between the virus and the camer is only associative, with no proof that it represents cause and effect. But revidence is growing that several forms human cancer may be truggered by vitrues through some yet to be unknown to the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the proteed of the properties of the proteed of the properties of the proteed of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the proteed of the properties of the p

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it is rich in volcanic ash. Which is why we have the juiciest sugar cane in the world. And why Leilani has such a light, distinctive flavor.

However, Leilani does cost a little more. That's because we make it in a small distillery. And we make it slowly. Carefully. In small batches. On a remote is land. So we can't make much of it.

But we think you'll find the taste so

pleasant, you won't mind paying that little bit extra.

After all, Leilani is made in paradise.

#### MILESTONES

Died. Frank Goad Clement, 49, threeterm Governor of Tennessee; in an automobile accident; in Nashville, Tenn. Tall, handsome, a devout Methodist and Bible-spouting orator ("If a man finds his politics and religion don't mix, there is something wrong with his politics"), Clement won Tennessee's governorship in 1952 at the age of 32; two years later he was easily re-elected. A moderate in the diehard South, he rose to national prominence as the Democratic Convention keynoter in 1956 with his "How long, America, O how long?" speech, ripping into "Vice-Hatchetman" Nixon. A third term as Tennessee's Governor came in 1962, but then Clement's star began to wane. In 1964 and 1966 he failed in bids for the U.S. Senate.

Died, Thurman W. Arnold, 78, eminent Washington lawyer and onetime New Deal trustbuster; of a heart attack; in Alexandria, Va. As an Assistant Attorney General from 1938 to 1943. Arnold initiated more antitrust suits (230) than any other individual in the history of the Sherman Antitrust Act, winning major decisions against the American Medical Association, Standard Oil of New Jersey and the Associated Press. He was appointed to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia in 1943 but quit two years later to establish his own firm with Paul Porter and Abe Fortas; generous and liberal, he devoted much of his energy to civil liberties and defended many men accused of Communist sympathies during the McCarthy era.

Died, William F. Friedman, 78, cryptoanalyst who led the task force that broke the Japanese "purple code" just before U.S. entry into World War II; of a heart attack; in Washington, D.C. It took Friedman and his group of experts two years to crack the immensely complex and supposedly undecipherable code. The breakthrough provided the U.S. with advance knowledge of virtually every Japanese move throughout the war.

Died. Robert E. Wood. 90, soldier turned merchant king, who built Sears, Roebuck and Co. into the world's largest merchandising concern; in Lake Forest, Ill. A West Pointer (1900) who rose to brigadier general, Wood had one motto: "Let's charge!" And charge he did soon after he joined Sears as a vice president in 1924. Within four years he was president, and what was previously a rural mail-order house swiftly expanded into retail stores, insurance and financing. One of Wood's wisest moves was pioneering an employee profit-sharing plan that now owns 22% of the company's stock. He retired in 1954 but remained as a director until last year, helping to oversee the company that he built into an \$8 billion-a-year colossus.



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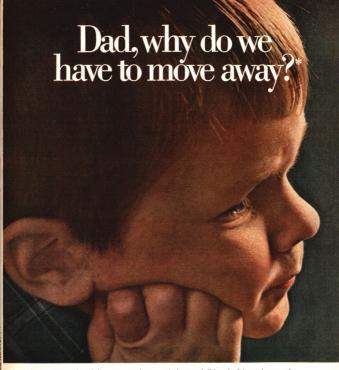
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You're going to get hit with that one sooner or later. Along with some midnight talk about the new school and breaking in a new doctor and wondering what the new neighbors are like.

The really important details about moving away. And so that you can give the important things all the care and thought and worry they deserve, we put all our experience and tact into the muscle part of your move.

We go very light on the hustle-bustle, so you may

mistake our cool efficiency for disinterest but you can't mistake our care and gentleness for anything but what it is . . . our personal concern not only for your goods and chattels, but for you and all

that moving means to you. \* Well, it's kind of like moving up to

the next grade in school. Dads get smarter, too, and then they get moved up to better jobs.

We move families, not just furniture

#### RELIGION

#### **FUNDAMENTALISTS** Dr. McIntire's Magic Touch

After four decades as archfoe of liberal Protestantism, the Rev. Carl Mc-Intire, 63, has proved that he has a rare gift: everything he touches turns to schism. Contention has dogged him since his seminary days, when he joined a fundamentalist rebellion against liberalizing trends within the Presbyterian Church. Later, he split with fellow rebels to form his own sect, the Bible Presbyterian Church-and then his own church split vet again. Defections have periodically shaken the ranks of his American Council of Christian Churches (A.C.C.C.) and more recently his International Council of Christian Churches (I.C.C.C.), organizations that McIntire formed in 1941 and 1948, respectively, to oppose the National and World Councils of Churches

The attrition is growing. Late last month, at its annual convention in Columbus. Ohio, the A.C.C.C. went so far as to repudiate its founder. McIntire was pointedly not returned to the council's executive committee, on which he has sat for 28 years. The convention also passed a resolution criticizing him for his cavalier transfer of an A.C.C.C. relief fund to the LC.C.C .- and then spending some 54% of nearly half a million dollars for "administrative expenses"

over eight years.

Imperious Ways, Most A.C.C.C. members still profess a fundamentalism that might best be characterized as responsible extremism. But many who agree with McIntire theologically have become increasingly edgy about his political pronouncements, especially his support of



McINTIRE AND FOLLOWERS Everything is schism.

civil rights opponents like Georgia Governor Lester Maddox, Nor do McIntire's internal political methods endear him to colleagues, A.C.C.C. General Secretary John Millheim notes that his motto seems to be "Let us reason together and do it my way." As for the I.C.C.C., Mc-Intire's political attitudes and imperious ways have proved so embarrassing to missions that an estimated 1.900 of some 2,000 missionary members have withdrawn from the organization. Yet another McIntire enterprise, Shelton College in Cape May, N.J., is undergoing a state challenge to its accreditation.

McIntire is not giving up by any manner of means. More than 600 radio stations carry his weekday "20th century Reformation" broadcasts. He says that he is forming a rival right-wing group to the A.C.C.C. that he will call the American Christian Action Council, And he controls the small (an estimated 8,000 members) Bible Presbyterian Church-at least for the time being. Last month, at the church's synodal convention, 40% of the delegates voted for a rival candidate to replace Founder McIntire as moderator.

#### MONASTICISM

The Downfall of Dom Besret In the damp green hills of Brittany stands Abbaye de Boquen, a small 12th century monastery, where cloistered Cistercian monks have prayed and tilled the soil in silent serenity for centuries. In recent years, though, the monastery has welcomed the outside world with a sign at the gate proclaiming: "The brothers would like you to share in their search for spiritual unity and liberty. Since 1964, the abbey has been a center for audacious innovation under its prior, Dom Bernard Besret, now 34.

Last week a new prior arrived in Boquen. Dom Besret (pronounced beret) had been summoned to Rome and dismissed for threatening to destroy the monastic concept. Cistercian superiors were unmoved by his pleas to be permitted to stay on as "president" of a more open community. Explained a Vatican official privately: "If you are going to have a monastery, you must have a monastery. It can't be a country club.

True to Life, More like a hippic commune than a country club, the abbey, under Dom Besret's direction, was open to everyone. Young and old, men and women, even non-Catholics, could freely come and go. When they met, they kissed each other three times on the cheek. Laymen helped prepare meals, tend the vegetable garden and the six cows. Prayers were informal and spontaneous, usually including references to world events and problems of the day. Dom Besret's message was simple: overcome all personal differences and become one people in love.

The word spread. Dozens of visitors



PREACHING SERMON IN BOQUEN One people in love.

sometimes attended discussion meetings in the austere study of the abbey known as "The Pit." More and more people started dropping in for a few hours or to stay for a few days. When the news of Dom Besret's dismissal got out, some 12,000 people made their way to the monastery to attend Sunday Mass, Students from Rennes and Brest universities threatened to march on Boquen and occupy it in protest. The local bishop strongly approved of Dom Besret's experiment, which, he said, "was followed with sympathy and hope by many Christians, priests as well as laity.

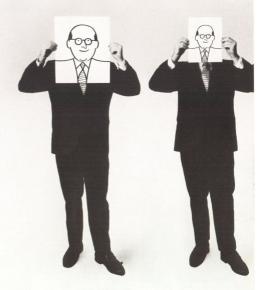
Dom Besret, a tall, Rome-trained doctor of theology, encouraged his monks to mix with people in the bistros and shops of neighboring villages. At monastery masses, the traditional Host was replaced with crusty Breton bread passed around in baskets, "We have no right to do something simply because it is written in a book," Dom Besret explained. "It must be true to life. Otherwise, it's

only theater.

His conflict with his Roman superiors started only recently, when he called for reforms beyond the monastery. All priests, he preached, should take a sabbatical year during which they could decide whether to change their lives and marry or return to their vocations. He refused to accept any new novices as long as service in the church was not "defined with sufficient clarity."

Far from destroying monastic life, Dom Besret claims, he was groping for more efficient forms-"free of all legalism, pharisaism and anachronism" -more suitable to modern man. At Easter, after writing a book and visiting the U.S., he will return to Boquen as a simple monk. He still hopes that, in the end, the Boquen experiment will be permitted to continue and help transform monasteries into living centers and catalysts of Christianity once again.

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And we all share in their guilt.

Our indifference to the problem of alcohol on our highways results in 25,000 deaths each year.

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It's time to do something.

Write your governor. Your state legislators. Your judges. Tell them you support the National Highway Safety

Bureau's plan to get drunk drivers off our highways.

Get angry. Become obsessed. Scream your impatience. Demand legislation.

Datience. Demand ic

It's do or die.

STATE FARM MUTUAL

\*\*\*

#### BUSINESS

#### THE ECONOMY AT THE TURNING POINT

FOR all its emotional impact on the nation, the Viet Nam war does not provoke the most widespread dissatisfaction with President Nixon's policies. Almost to a man, U.S. citizens feel frustrated by the persistence of inflation and its pervasive effects-high prices, oppressive interest rates and a severe scarcity of credit. Of those who were questioned in the latest Louis Harris poll, published last week, 51% gave Nixon a negative rating on Viet Nam; an overwhelming 79% disapproved

of his handling of inflation. Their frustration is likely to increase during the winter and spring. The economy is at a new and potentially dangerous turning point; inflation is hanging on, but the pace of business

is slowing down. Government economists fear that in the early months of 1970, unemployment and prices will be rising simultaneously-and that it will be almost a miracle if the U.S. does not experience that unhappy combination of events. In the rough months ahead,

U.S. business faces:

HIGHER PRICES. Despite the Government's year-long policies of tax surcharge, budget holddowns and the tightest money since World War II, the hangover from the previous boom years is proving hard to cure. Economists predict that prices, which have been climbing at an annual rate of more than 5% this year, will be rising at about a 3% or 4% pace around the middle of 1970 (see Time's Board of Economists, page 88).

SLOWER BUSINESS. There are increasing signs that the Nixon Administration's restraints are finally beginning to hold back business. Some economic indicators remain strong. Factory orders for durable goods, notably steel, engines and turbines, bounced up sharply in September, and capital spending, according to the McGraw-Hill survey released last week, is expected to rise about 8% next year. But largely as a result of the Government's deflationary policies, industrial production has fallen for the past two months, and auto sales dropped in October. Profits are also sluggish. Most economists foresee a decline in carnings and little or no real growth in the gross national product during the first half of 1970

FEWER JOBS. The unemployment rate, which long held at 3% or 3.5% of the nation's labor force, was 3.9% in October, when 2,800,000 workers were out of jobs. As business activity slows, the rate is likely to rise to 4.5% or 5% in the next few months, and to as much as 10% among Negroes, because the labor force keeps increasing while the number of jobs shrinks.

STRIKES. The current walkout by 147,-000 General Electric workers is only a foretaste of the acrimonious labor struggles that loom in the immediate future. Next year will be clotted with labor negotiations. Contracts covering some 4 000 000 workers in such basic in-

THE FRIEDMANESQUE KEYNESIAN

dustries as railroads, trucking, autos, construction, rubber and meat packing will expire in 1970. Unionists will press strongly for wage gains to keep ahead of inflation. Caught in a profit squeeze, management is likely to resist with equal

vigor

Tightrope Act. According to the Government's timetable, the tension and strain should begin to slacken around mid-1970. By then, if all goes according to plan, enough inflationary pressure will have been wrung out of the economy to permit a resumption of real growth without sending prices soaring once more. That would set the stage for realization of the Administration's economic aims for the '70s: full employment, balanced growth at 4% to 4.5% a year in real gross national product, and price increases averaging only

To reach those optimistic goals, federal economic managers will have to perform an exquisitely difficult tightrope

act, balancing between the dangers of recession on one side and continued inflation on the other. They will very soon have to change their economic policy, exercising a delicate precision of timing and extent in order to get the economy moving again about next June. Most economists reckon that to extend a period of no growth much beyond then would risk starting the same sort of serious recession that the nation ex-

perienced under a Republican Administration in 1957-58 and in 1960, Republican Senators and Congressmen who must run for re-election a year from now devoutly want to avoid a

The alternative danger is that too early loosening of the restraints might cause too rapid expansion in mid-1970, along with a continuing dose of inflation. In that case, the nation would have gone through its current economic pains for nothing.

Prices would continue to climb swiftly, and sooner rather than later the Administration would have to start a stiff anti-inflationary program all over again.

Time to Change. At the highest levels of Government, an intense debate is under way. How soon, and by how much should economic policy be eased? More and more economists have been revising their thinking lately to follow University of Chicago Professor Milton Friedman in stressing the importance of money supply as a regulator of economic activity. Meanwhile they still accept John Maynard

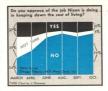
Keynes' emphasis on government intervention through tax and spending policy to stabilize business trends. The great majority of economists today might be called "Friedmanesque Keynesians.

Money supply can be measured in several different ways, but all the gauges agree that the Federal Reserve has been taking the rare and extreme step of actually reducing it. If the shrinking continues, or even if the supply is not soon expanded, banks will have a much tougher time meeting business demands for loans to build, modernize and hire. Changes in money policy usually take half a year or more to reverberate through the economy. Thus the nation will be feeling the most severe effects of today's tight money some time next spring and summer. Speaking to insurance executives at a seminar in Manhattan last week, Friedman repeated his warning that unless monetary policy is relaxed soon, the nation will be "heading for a very severe economic slowdown," with unemployment rates of 7% to 9%.

Until recently, the Administration has been monolithically united on the need for tight money. Presidential Counselor Arthur F. Burns, who is scheduled to become Federal Reserve chairman in January, said last month that "we will not budge." Simultaneously, however, Labor Secretary George Shultz began arguing for an immediate but moderate expansion of money and credit. Though he lost the argument, he soon may gain an important ally. Paul McCracken. chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, believes that the severely restrictive policy has been correct so far, but now he is beginning to wonder whether the time has come to advocate some loosening. He admits that the present monetary and fiscal policies, if continued indefinitely, "would make it impossible to

sustain full employment." Keep Them Guessing. The ultimate decision will be left to William Mc-Chesney Martin, the outgoing Federal Reserve chairman, who has a reason to favor continued stringency. Twice since 1966, Martin's board has made major errors in expanding the money supply too much and too soon. The Fed committed its worst error in mid-1968, when it increased the money supply by 14% to counteract the expected deflationary effects of the surtax. That action sharply accelerated the current inflation. Martin now wants to restore his reputation as a sound-money man by making sure that inflation is effectively constrained during his last few weeks in office.

The easing in policy, whenever it comes, will be slight and gradual. The erratic swings—from extreme looseness to tightness and back again—in past Federal Reserve policy have created an economic credibility gap. Businessmen, consumers and labor leaders generally seem convinced that at the first signs again switch to an open-handed expansion. This time the change must be carried



out with such finesse that, as one high Administration policymaker says, "there will be a guessing game for months." Bankers, businessmen and economists will have to try to figure out whether or not movements in interest rates and bank reserves indicate that the Federal Reserve has actually altered policy. The Administration's polycymakers recognistie danger that any shift may be too ecssion, but they seem prepared to take he risk in order to break inflationary psychology. They feel that they are practicing a form of brinkmanship.

One ominous question is whether inflationary psychology has become so pervasive that it can be cured only by a rattling recession. The public realizes that the people who bet on inflation in past years have been rewarded, while those who pursued prudence have been punished. The businessman who raised his prices in recent years lost few if any customers but increased his profits; the businessman who did not raise prices saw his earnings drop. The consumer who borrowed for a spending spree is paying off his debt in cheapened dollars; the consumer who saved instead is holding dollars that have depreciated. Today most economists believe that inflationary expectations can be conquered by a mild downturn in business. At a time of no growth, they argue, businessmen who hiked prices would lose

markets. Complaints from customers annoyed by past increases last week caused Bethlehem Steel and Armco Steel to cut prices on some important products.

"It Could Be Dynamite." TIME correspondents last week queried scores of businessmen, economists and consumers -and they found a surprising consensus that the nation can stand a brief and mild slowdown. But almost everyone views a 1950s'-style recession with grim foreboding. Past recessions brought unemployment rates as high as 71%, and that would not be tolerated either by the middle classes grown accustomed to full employment or by ghetto blacks who have been brought into the labor force by the boom of the past few years. Economist Michael K. Evans of the University of Pennsylvania calculates that a 7% total jobless rate "implies unemployment rates of 15% for Negroes, and 35% for Negroes under 25." Byrd Brown, president of the Pittsburgh N.A.A.C.P., warns that if blacks who have just got their first jobs lose them, "it could be dynamite."

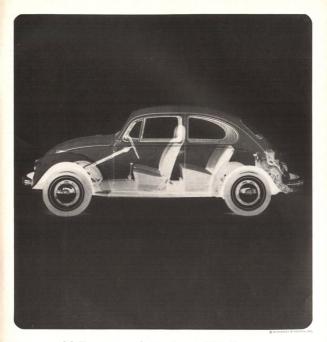
Few experts minimize the pain that a recession would cause. A large number argue that the nation must increase and expand its unemployment compensation and job-training programs, And businessmen generally say that they intend to continue their own training programs for the hard-core unemployed even if the economy goes into a downturn. William F. Butler, vice president of Chase Manhattan Bank, says that if increased joblessness is the price of curbing inflation, then "the unemployed perform an important social service by being out of work. I do not see why they should not be paid for it."

Margin for Error. Whatever happens, inflationary pressures will remain strong for years to come. Demands for new and expanded Government spending to fill unmet social needs will be enormous. The strain on the federal budget would be partly relieved by a tapering off of the Viet Nam war, which at its peak cost the U.S. close to \$30 billion a year. By June 30, the end of the current fiscal year, Viet Nam expenditures are expected to be down to an annual rate of \$17 billion. Even so, federal spending will keep rising. The budget is likely to go up from \$192.9 billion this year to more than \$200 billion in fiscal 1971. Financing these expenditures without incurring inflationary deficits will be a continuing headache.

As they steer their difficult course between recession and inflation. Nison economists have some margin for error. An economy that is pressing national properties of the properties of the lars at year, a level that the U.S. will each in 1970 or 1971, has the policy misudgeness. But the margin is not great. Too many citizens would some third between the properties of the lost their policy in sharp slump, or see the properties of the fail on. Quite literally, they cannot alford a bed miscalculation.



"THE GOOD NEWS IS I'M IN THE VANGUARD OF THE FIGHT



#### Volkswagen introduces Medi-car.

We don't change our car outside each year to make it look different. But we constantly change it inside to

make it run better. And last longer.
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your car's health.

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slive could spot that problem.

But our Medi-car equipment



#### TIME's Board of Economists

#### ANSWERING THE HARD QUESTIONS

JOHN MAYNARD KEYNES was probably exaggerating when he insisted that "the world is ruled by little else" than the ideas of economists and political philosophers. But there is no denying the rising vitality of the science in which he specialized. Almost every individual feels the impact of economic decisions—on his job, his income, his standard of living. The increasing impact of economics has been matched by a growth in its complexities. To help penetrate and interpret those complexities, TIME has formed a Board of Economists with eight members (see below), representing the major economic schools of thought. The board will meet four times a year with TIME's editorial staff, and the discussions will provide material for some stories in the magazine. Board members will also serve as regular consultants to Time's Business section. Its members speak as individuals, of course, and not as representatives of the institutions with which they are associated. The first meeting addressed itself to the hard questions now troubling an economy ridden by inflation and money scarcity and facing a possible slowdown ahead. Excerpts from the discussion:

#### Is inflation being beaten?

SPRINKEL It is entirely possible that in a few months we will look back on this year's third quarter, somewhere in July or August, as being the peak in this particular business eycle. This means, if I am right, that the Administration's policies are indeed working, that we have already broken the back of inflatts.

ECKSTEIN: That, I think, is a bit too sanguine. It is too simple to say that once you break inflationary expectations, the problem is solved. We just will not get a quick improvement.

HELLER: I agree that we have passed the peak of inflationary pressures. But there is some evidence that, compared with previous years, inflation is more stubborn now. I'm not sure that prices are responding to anti-inflationary polcies as quickly as we had hoped. NATHAN: I think that a meaningful turndown in the consumer price index is not going to be visible for another six months or eight months. We have built in a set of developments that we are not going to get rid of very easily. Almost every Government regulatory commission is literally inundated. They are almost impossibly burdened with haninterest rates and others of the very substantial rise in interest rates and others of the very substantial rise in interest rates and others of the very substantial rise in in-

HELLER: By the middle of next year, I would expect to see our G.N.P. deflator\* down from its present level of 5.2% to below 4%—maybe somewhere between 3.5% and 4%.

#### What more should the Nixon Administration do to fight inflation?

NATHAN: Being a political realist, if I were in the Nixon Administration, I would be doing much more in terms of leverage—like selling off materials from the strategic stockpite. Tariffs also present another possibility. Instead of moving toward the protective direction, which we seem to be doing, one might move a little bit in the opposite direction.

PECHMAN: The Administration has a role to play in price policy in the vast number of enterprises that are subject to Government regulation. We have hardly begun to make a na-

tional policy for these regulated industries.

OUUN Federal pay is a real scary area now, given the attitude in Congress and the pressures of the unions. Let us take another simple thing like fair trade. If we could repeal the fair-trade laws that allow some manufactures to fix retail prices, that action alone could reduce the consumer price index by an estimated three-eithlis of 19°. Then there are oil imports and the whole range of policies regarding agriculture, which have important price implications.

The deflator measures the average prices of a given year's output and takes into account seasonal adjustments and other factors.



DR. OTTO ECKSTEIN, a Harvard professor since 1955, was one of the three members of the President's Council of Economic Advisers from 1964 to 1966. He is editor of The Review of Economics and Statistics, a leading quarterly in the field of econometrics.



DR. DAVID L. GROVE is chief economist at International Business Machines Corp. He was a staff economist of the Federal Reserve Board from 1944 to 1952, and is a former officer of the Bank of America and of the Wall Street firm of Blyth and Co.



DR. WALTER W. HELLER, Regents' Professor of Economics at the University of Minnesota, was chairman of the CEA from 1961 to 1964 under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. His 1966 Godkin lectures at Harvard were published as New Dimensions in Political Economy.



ROBERT R. NATHAN, a consulting economist in Washington since the years of the New Deal, has been a frequent adviser to foreign governments as well as the U.S. Government. He head of Hubert Humphrey's policy task forces in the 1968 election campaign.

#### Should there be wage-price guidelines?

HELER. If you are inveighing against sin and asking the top business and labor leaders not to sin, you have to define sin. That means some kind of White House specification of what is and what is not in the national interest in terms of price and wage decisions. Exhoration or purely moral suasion will not work. That is an open-mouth policy without any teeth in it.

SPRINKEL: There has not been, nor do I think there should be any attempt to interfere directly in individual price or wage decisions. Such efforts do not work. They have not worked in this country, and they have not worked abroad. TRIFFIN: They did work in Holland—spectacularly.

SPRINKEL: They did for a while. I think everyone agrees that in the face of overly expansive economic policies, no set of guideposts will work very long.

OKUN- An Administration that will not ask business to to the line certainly cannot make strong statements on wages. A chief executive of one of the electrical-equipment manufacturing firms told me last October. "If I have a number from the Government on what a reasonable wage increase is for 1969, I will do better in my settlement in October 1969. That number will give me something to stand on, something to bareain from at the table."

SPRINKEL Arm twisting can prevent certain prices from going up, or even force them down. The Government has lots of ways of forcing businessme to act as it prefers. But does that mean that it really contributes to controlling inflation? Is there any reason to believe that less total spending will occur as a result of reducing any particular price in the economy? My answer is no. If we spend less in one area, we are likely to spend more in another area.

### What will be the consequences of rising unemployment?

HELLER: There is no earthly way—maybe there is a heavenly way—to achieve price stability or to disinflate without knocking people out of jobs. When you talk about moving from, say, 3.5% to 4.5% unemployment, that means an

other 830,000 people will be knocked out of work. They are not likely to be the skilled and the semiskilled and the strong. They will probably be those workers who are the weakest links in the employment chain, potentially the most disruptive links in the social and political chain.

ECKSTEIN. The Administration is in for some unhappy months. But you have to keep it in perspective. First of all, the unemployment will not be recession unemployment. Small changes in the unemployment rate do not have any visible effect on social unrest. Unrest has been at its peak when unemployment was low. As long as the Administration can show progress toward price stability, and as long as it

can keep us out of a recession, I don't think that the voters will have anything to complain about.

GROVE: The Nixon Administration's chances for re-election are not going to depend on whether we get through the next year with a 4% unemployment rate or a 4.5% and unemployment rate. It seems to me that the Administration's principal thrust should be to press ahead very vigrorusly on those measures that soften the impact of unemployment, rather than be willing to accept more rapid rises in prices.

HELLER. In this day and age, economics alone is not enough; you are dealing with socieconomics. When, for example, President Nixon forwards an income-maintenance plan, that isn't just a sociological measure. It is an economic measure in the sense that if you have a floor under income, you can press the fight against inflation a good deal harder. For you will have provided landing nets for the people you knock out of jobs. Those landing nets could be of four different kinds. In first is income maintenance; the section of the provided provided in the provided program. The fourth, which is the missing link in the Nixon program, Its fourth, which is the missing link in the Nixon program, is Government employment of last record.

NATHANI. We are likely to have a politically untenable rate of increase in consumer prices next spring and summer, and probably a politically untenable level of unemployment. Especially because of minority problems and unrest among youth, we will have a considerable amount of political turnoit. There will be a push toward what I call a



DR. ARTHUR M. OKUN, a senior fellow of the Brookings Institution, was chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers in 1968. He is the author of studies on forecasting, potential output and fiscal policy and of the forthcoming book The Political Economy of Prosperity.



DR. JOSEPH A. PECHMAN has been director of economic studies at the Brookings Institution since 1962. A former economic of the Council of Economic Advisers and an authority on taxation, he is a consultant to several Government departments.



ior vice president and economist at Chicago's Harris Trust and Savings Bank. He has been a consultant to a number of congressional committees, the Federal Reserve Board and the Treasury. He is the author of Money and Stock Prices.



DR. ROBERT TRIFFIN, a Yale professor, is one of the world's foremost authorities on international money matters. He developed the plan for the European Payments Union, and is the author of the "Triffin Plan" for international monetary reform.

quick-result effort by the Nixon Administration. My guess is that when the chips are down, the Administration will opt for slower price decline and lesser unemployment.

OKUN: What this country needs to be shown is that the price level does not have to keep accelerating and accelerating, but that it can be turned back in the direction of at least slowing down. While a 3.5% or 4% rate of price increase isn't good, it looks awfully good in relation to 5% or 6%. It would be a victory for the Administration.

#### Even if unemployment increases, will labor demand and get higher wages?

NATHAN: Many labor leaders have told me frankly that they realize a 7% or a 7.5% wage increase is not tenable in terms of reasonable price stability. But they are not

going to take the onus of accepting less. So the prospect of significantly lower wage settlements is not in the

ECKSTEIN: Over the next year or two, labor leaders demanding higher wages will be looking backward, not forward. They will be trying to catch up with inflation already behind us. There is really nothing the Administration can do, in my judgment, to affect the basic pattern of settlement for 1969-70 in manufacturing industries. Union members feel that they have had virtually no real wage gain in the past several years, and they feel that their leaders signed up on bad terms. Now they want to catch up

#### Will there be a recession?

HELLER: I think we are at a turning point. We are unquestionably now incurring the risk of recession in 1970. My feeling is that we will be moving along at about a zero rate of expansion in the first half of next year. In our highly dynamic economy, there is an awfully thin line between a zero rate of expansion and a recession.

OKUN: In the American economy, if you do not go up, you go down. The potentiality for a stall is a real danger. I stress that this is a long shot, but still enough of a risk to cause worry.

NATHAN: The evidence seems to point

toward a combination of rather slow declines in the consumer price index and perceptible increases in unemployment-but not to the level of a major depression or even a major recession.

SPRINKEL: I can't quite reject the hypothesis that we may already be in a recession. The configuration of monetary growth over the past year is quite similar to the patterns that previously developed prior to recessions. The leading indicators-for example, housing permits and average hours worked-are weak. The employment figures suggest that the rate of economic growth has tapered off significantly.

ECKSTEIN: The leading indicators do not signal a recession. They are at most signaling a slowdown. The economy still appears to be pretty strong. You can see the inherent buoyancy. It is really mainly monetary and fiscal policy that is slowing down the economy. This is not a spontaneous petering out of the private boom

OKUN: I think that the balance of risk has shifted very definitely toward the downside. There is a basis for concern about a recession now. It is not an even-money shot in my book; it is a 1-to-4 shot. The immortal, immutable boom is no longer the story. Consumption has been basically on a plateau for a long time. Housing has been sliding for a long, long time. Unless Congress goes really haywire on social security liberalization, it is hard to find much stimulus on the expenditure side of the federal budget.

#### Should the Administration change monetary and fiscal policy now to prevent recession?

SPRINKEL: It is extremely important that we begin to think about possible easing in monetary policy. The real danger is not in easing now, but that rising unemployment will undoubtedly lead to intensified political pressures to ease. The danger then will be that we will have another massive easing, as we have had all too frequently in the past. Then we will be right back in a serious inflationary situation permanently. I would be much happier if we began a moderate easing and tried to reduce the degree of volatility in

HELLER: This has to be clearly understood. I do not think that we ought to take our foot off the brake now and step

on the gas; rather, we should begin to ease that brake off the floor. There is some welcome easing going on already in the money markets, and the Federal Reserve should not interfere. I would like to see the Board give it just a bit of a nudge, while at the same time the Administration and Congress maintain a tight fiscal policy. In other words, we should extend the surtax and cut down the amount of relief in the tax bill. That would enable us to begin to ease up a bit on this brutally tight money, which has such a disproportionate effect on housing, on state and local projects and on small business.

NATHAN: I can envisage some major concern in the Administration next spring or summer, when the responsiveness of the consumer price index will have been small and slow. They will be somewhat concerned about the elections in 1970. I think that they will be very, very concerned about being charged with having caused the fifth postwar recession.

ECKSTEIN: We are really sitting on a time bomb. The private economy would like to get going, and we had better look out that we don't turn it loose too fully or too quickly. If things go badly, and the Administration has to think about anti-recession programs, the sensible thing would be to accelerate carefully thought-out proposals-such as the family-assistance program and revenue

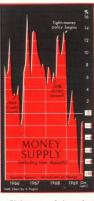
sharing-rather than rushing into a collection of usually unsuccessful, temporary anti-recession measures, such as pub-

#### lic works What is the outlook beyond 1970?

HELLER: By 1971, I see us steaming back toward full employment and good growth. For the later 1970s, I am essentially an optimist. We will get back to a tolerable tradeoff between unemployment and inflation, and we will again be growing in real terms at 4% a year. If we maintain our commitment to full employment and rapid growth, if we attempt to cope with the great social stresses and strains in our nation, it will be very tough to get the G.N.P. deflator consistently below 2.5%. We have to learn to live with something around 2.5% to 3% inflation. If we get down to 2.5%, we will be doing well by international standards.

NATHAN: Over the next three to five years, the big issue will be whether we have big tax reductions or whether we use more Government income for a fuller meeting-of the nation's huge, unsatisfied social and community needs

HELLER: It is perfectly clear that we can no longer live by economics alone. Certainly the "New Economics" isn't enough, and the "Nixonomics" isn't enough. We need a new amalgam of social and economic considerations. It is not enough just to grow-it's a question of growth for what,



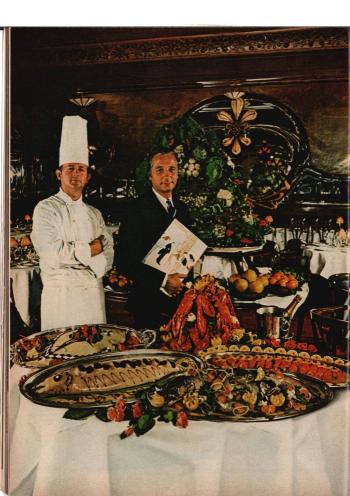


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#### SCIENCE

#### GLACIOLOGY

Secrets of the Icecap

Five hundred years before the arrival of other Europeans in the New World. Vikings settled in Greenland and founded a colony that eventually grew to 3,000 people. During the 12th central people. During the 12th central people. Purplet of 14th of 14th people of 14th p



Profiles of the polar past.

land gradually changed and became too harsh even for their hardy tastes.

The evidence comes from U.S. and Danish scientists working above the Arcite Circle at a remote encampment 120 miles east of Thile. For several years, they drilled through the 4,500-ft.-life. Greenland iceap, gathering cores, or eyilindrical samples, that provide a remarkably accurate record of Greenland's weather. The cores consist of layers of weather. The cores consist of layers of the control of the contr

Records of ancient temperatures are provided by 0.1%, a heavy isotope of oxygen that has 18 neutrons in its nucleus instead of the 16 found in ordinary oxygen atoms. About one of every 500 atoms of oxygen in water is O<sup>18</sup>, and water molecules containing the heavy isotope will fall from clouds in the form of rain or snow before

those with ordinary oxygen atoms. In colder weather, the isotope falls even more rapidly. Thus, by the time that clouds arrive over the site where the ice cores were taken, the ratio of O<sup>18</sup> atoms to ordinary oxygen atoms in the precipitation is lower than usual.

By dating each ice layer like growth rings on a tree, the scientists have been able to use the oxygen-isotope ratio to chart yearly variations in weather to depths of 300 ft. Beyond that level, the annual record becomes blurred. But it is still clear enough to let scientists distinguish broad climatological trends. Analysis of the layers showed, for example, that the earth's last ice age began some 70,000 years ago and did not end until about 10,000 years ago. The investigators also made some long-range forecasts. Projecting the established weather pattern, they predicted that temperatures in the Northern Hemisphere will continue to drop for 25 years before a warming trend sets in.

Noture's Relics. Since they published their findings in Science last month, Chester C. Langway Ir, of the U.S. Army's Cold Regions Research and Engineering Lab at Hanover, N.H., and his three Danish collaborators have been deluged with requests for ice specimens. The interest of other scientists is understandable. The ice now being preserved in deep freezes at Hanover may contain a wide assortment of nature's rare relications of the properties of the propert

thousands of years ago. After years of enduring the rigors of life at the top of the world, Langway will soon go to the bottom to help organize a large new core-drilling operation in eastern Antarctica. There, the drilling will be even more difficult because the temperature of the subsurface ice is -40° F. (v. -13° F. in Greenland), but Langway's southern trip may well be worth the effort. By comparing his new findings with those in Greenland, he hopes to determine whether the climatic changes in one hemisphere triggered changes in the other. He also thinks that ice cores may hold the answer to an old scientific puzzle: What caused the earth's last ice age?

#### BIOLOGY Beacon for Buntings

With uncanny precision, the northern bemispher's migratory birds fly south in the fall and north in the spring —often to targets that are continents or even oceans away. One theory holds that some birds get their traveling orders from the stars. Not quite, says Cornell Ornithologat Stephen T. Ernlen. The continuation of the

Emlen's test subject was the indigo bunting, a little songbird and prodigious commuter that flies as far as 6,000 miles a year between Canada and Central America. Emlen put the birds in a planetarium and studied their reaction to fall star patterns. To his surprise, the birds seemed to ignore the artificial side it was spring, and the birds always tried to head north. Why?

Something was obviously overriding the instructions provided by the planetarium stars. To test his hunch, Emlen began exposing the birds to periods of simulated daylight that lengthened faster than natural days. Within weeks he succeeded in advancing their hiological confly spring at Cornell, the buntings showed physiological preparations for fall migration. Next Emlen exposed the



birds to spring star patterns, which should have dictated a northward passage. But the birds seemed determined to fly south, as if it were fall.

The only star that they did heed was Polaris, the North Star. As long as it appeared, they retained their sense of direction. But when it was removed from the planetarium sky, they seemed hopelessly confused. From these experiments, Emlen concluded that they probably use Polaris, which is visible all year in the northern hemisphere, as a celestial beacon on both legs of their journey.

More important, the tests convinced him that the secret of the buntings' navigational skill lies in their body chemistry. It tells them not only when to travel but also whether to fly toward or travel but also whether to fly toward or combination of hormones, secreted in response to varying amounts of daylight as the easons change. If Emlen can identify these hormones and discover how they have been also seen to the control of the contro

Our growth has come more and more from products sold in consumer markets. They now account over half of our total sales. And helped achieve the 17% profit increase we showed last year.

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#### TELEVISION

#### PUBLIC TV

The Forgotten 12 Million

Surely there are no forgotten minorities left in the U.S.2 Well, there is at least one, 12 million strong, and it has every right to march downtown has every right to march downtown are not allowed to cross the street. They are preschool children, ages three to five. Unable to discern the mindlessness of Huckleberry Hound and Heckle and Jeckle, they have been forced to sit This week the National Educational

This week the National Educational Television network began to do something for that forgotten minority with



JOAN GANZ COONEY Wisdom in a whirl of Ws.

the first segment of Sesame Street. A color series to run one hour every weekday for the next 6½ months, Sesame's 130 segments are dedicated to the proposition that children are people, involved in their own quest for enlightenment and entertainment via the video set.

and entertainment via the video set.

Barrage of Sights. What Sesame Street does, blatantly and unashamedly, is take full advantage of what children like best about TV. "Face it—kids love commercials," explains Joan Ganz Cooney, executive director of NET's Children's Television Workshop, "Their visual impact is way ahead of everything else seen on television; they are clever, and they tell a simple, self-contained story," Instead of cornflakes and Kleenex. Sesame Street sells the alphabet. numbers, ideas and concepts in commercial form. Each program contains a dozen or more 12- to 90-second spots, many repeated during the program to boost retention. Some are based on a sort of psychedelic flash card system that assaults young minds with a pleas-



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"We wouldn't insure our own grandmother against catching cold in Wisconsin in the winter," we said, "Much less a camel," "Kooky policies, yes," we said. "Poor risks, no. We're a twinkly-eyed, fun loving group, but staying solvent is what we owe our other customers."

"However," we said to the man with the camel, "if you ship him by truck we can cover your camel against reasonable dangers under our standard trip transit policy simply by attaching a letter describing the camel."

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conclusion: If you have a camel kind of problem, we'll adapt a

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ant barrage of sights, sounds and colors repeated over and over. Often the Muppets, ingenious hand puppets with all the comfortable soft sell of a favorite doll, talk about ideas. Short film clips are also used to great advantage. sometimes with bouncy bubble-gum rock music in the background.

Numbers are a part of every segment, brightly illustrated by animations and films. Letters are also featured. On the first program, the letter W was the focus of a segment involving Wanda the Witch, Who Walked to the Well one Wednesday in Winter to get Water to Wash her Wig. The Wig was Whipped away by a Wild Wind. Moral: "Witches Who Wash their Wigs on Windy Winter Wednesdays are Wacky.

Between these "commercials," the kids follow the inhabitants of Sesame Street: Gordon and Susan, a black science teacher and his wife (Matt Robinson and Loretta Long); Mr. Hooper, owner of the neighborhood candy store (Will Lee): Bob (Bob McGrath), another teacher; and Buddy and Jim (Brandon Maggart and James Catusi), two bumblers who teach lessons in logic through their own laughable illogic

Minimum Verbiage. "Actually, it all began at a dinner party I gave," says Mrs. Cooney. Among the guests at that February 1966 party was Lloyd Mor-risett, then vice-president of the Carnegie Corporation, "Something clicked in Lloyd's mind," says Mrs. Cooney, "Television and preschoolers. Was I interested?" By November her report was ready: "Spend a lot of money on this," she recommended.

Supported by \$8,000,000 from the Carnegie Corporation, the Ford Foundation, the U.S. Office of Education and other Government agencies. Sesame Street is one of the best-researched programs in television history.

Research groups composed of educators, psychologists, advertising people, film makers and children's authors met at five three-day seminars in the summer of 1968. Simultaneously Dr. Edward L. Palmer, an associate research professor in Oregon's state system of higher learning, began working with children across the country. "We learned that what bores them is too much time spent on any one subject." Hence the short spots. Also, "Nothing loses them faster than an adult full-face on the screen just talking." Hence the Muppets, the graphics and the film clips. "We try to keep verbiage to a minimum," Palmer adds. "If you sit and talk straight at them, kids think you're giving them Walter Cronkite."

So great is enthusiasm for this series that the three commercial networks have taken unprecedented steps to publicize it. ABC did interviews with Mrs. Cooney and Dr. Palmer for its network news show. CBS is running, free, Sesame Street commercials. And last Saturday NBC presented a half-hour special about the series, Sesame Street deserves the attention.



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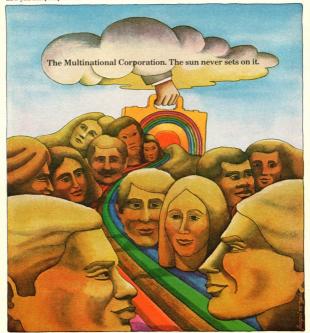
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#### CINEMA

#### NEW MOVIES

#### Snow Job

Sports would seem to be an ideal subject for movies. They are fast, colorful, suspenseful and sometimes violent. Yet they generally come out looking forced and fake, because they are used as a background for some trite melodrama. Football players lose their power on the field because their wives are frigid (Number One); drivers louse up on the racing track because their women are fickle (Winning); fighters sell out under the influence of booze, dames and the mob (Golden Boy).

Downhill Racer, a sober and straightforward story about an aggressive young



REDFORD IN "DOWNHILL RACER" True to the schuss.

skier on the international circuit, attempts to carom past the usual clichés by taking a fictionalized documentary approach. If on occasion it takes a spill or two, Downhill still comes through as a perceptive, unsentimental portrait of a young athlete on the make.

David Chappellet (Robert Redford), a tough kid from the wrong side of the Rockies, flies to Switzerland to replace an injured member of an American amateur ski team. His lot is a starting place at the back of the order, after other skiers have chewed up and rutted the downhill course. Still, Chappellet goes as though pursued by demons, and he wins a crack at an Olympic championship. Along the way he wrangles with his coach (Gene Hackman), makes the usual number of enemies, and sleeps with a couple of girls, one disadvantaged and one super-sleek (Camilla Spary). A routine routine, but Director Michael Ritchie freshens up his first film with some electrifying camera work. The ex-



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#### Photo-impressionism

Many a good photograph has been taken with the simplest of cameras. But this one wasn't. Because when you take the light away from its "ideal" spot over your shoulder its a different story (with any ordnary camera this lovely example of impressionism would have been nothing but a two-dimensional shloweth.

But the Nikkormal FTN is no ordinary camera. For one thing, if has a meter system ("electric wed") that's or present for tough injuring conditions like this. Most meters are one of two basic types. One reads the whole scene, corner to corner, and Lumpe severyhing logether. In the picture above, the bright background would've confused one of these "averaging" meters. The other type 'Export meetp' reads a small part of the scene, which would be fine for be picture, but would require two or three separate readings and a lot of calculation for a regular front-listenee. Our system combines the best of both It treads the whole scene, but concentrates on the center. It works It works on more kinds of scenes with less fiddling around than any other system. We call it

"center-weighted" metering.

This meter is just one of the things the Nikkormat shares with the more famous (and more expensive) Nikon F. It also accepts all the 30-some lenses (from 6 mm through 1200mm) and most of the accessories of the Nikon System—the most versatile in 35mm photography.

Yet the Nikkormat FTN costs less than \$270, with 50mm f2 lens. See it at your dealer, or write. Nikon Inc., Garden City, N.Y. 11530. Subsidiary of Ehrenreich Photo-Optical Industries, Inc. (in Canada: Anglophoto Ltd., PQ.)



### 32 million automobile batteries will fail needlessly this year.

pitv.



Of the more than 40 million batteries that will fail this year\* only one in five will fail for mechanical reasons (short circuits, open circuits or broken cases). This means that over 32 million mechanically sound batteries will fail. These perfectly sound batteries will be thrown away and replaced because they are weak and will not hold a charge. They are premature victims of sulphation-the formation of a hard, thick crust of insoluble lead sulphate on the lead plates inside the battery. Battery acid is prevented from reaching the plates, and the battery cannot be charged. It becomes weaker and weaker and, unless properly treated, will one day leave you stranded without notice. . Needlessly, . Because POWR chemically softens

the hard lead sulphate crust on the plates of sulphated batteries. The crust goes into solution as the battery is charged. Battery acid can again reach the clean, crust-free plates, allowing your battery to be charged efficiently and, once again, to deliver its vital, peak power. . POWR performance claims have

been verified by an independent testing company. POWR is unconditionally guaranteed, when used as directed, to prevent failure from sulphation in any mechanically sound battery. You must be satisfied or

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Your battery doesn't just "wear out". So why throw it away? Needlessly. Get POWR. The battery saver. tery sales reported by the A

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of killers A powerful if oversimplified introduction to the political and moral morass of Vietnam, In the Year of the Pig is ultimately confounded by its own sense of outrage. Such a partisan representation of history is better known by the much-abused term propaganda. and its message gets across to those who come into the theater already in sympathy with what it has to say.

Trivia Question: What five movie actors have played Philip Marlowe, Raymond Chandler's private eve?

Answer: Humphrey Bogart (The Big Sleep); Dick Powell (Murder My Sweet); Robert Montgomery (The Lady in the Lake); George Montgomery (The

Brasher Doubloon). The latest, and by no means least impersonation is by James Garner in Marlowe. Bogart is a tough act to follow.

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perfectly portrayed with footage shot by Pro Skier Joe Jay Jalbert, who held a camera in his hands instead of poles. Gene Hackman has just the right combination of brio and go-go-go as the coach, and Robert Redford's performance as the skier rings true down to the last schuss. Downhill Racer is a modest effort but a good one. It may be the first film in history that starts at the top, goes steadily downhill, and still stavs interesting along the way.

hilarating danger of downhill racing is

#### Propaganda Chiller

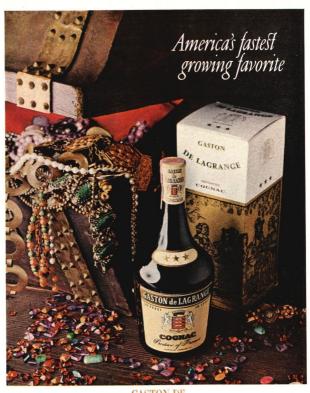
In the Year of the Pig is a new kind of chiller movie. Audiences sit in helpless frustration watching scenes of unreeling historical horror. Producer-Director Emile de Antonio (Point of Order) has taken his ghoulish episodes from newsreels made in and about Viet Nam over the past three decades. The result is a slanted but devastating account of the spiraling American involvement in Southeast Asia.

The cast of characters-politicians, journalists, civilians, combatants-at once supply historical continuity and act as a kind of tragic chorus. Journalists like Jean Lacouture and David Halberstam recount the development and deepening of the war. Meanwhile the screen shows scenes of John Foster Dulles promulgating his doctrine of "collective security" and French troops vanquished at Dienbienphu. There are glimpses of wartime savagery on both sides, and there is even some comic relief, as when Madame Nhu announces "About that question of the rubber stamp parliament: I have repeatedly said. 'But what's wrong to rubber-stamp the laws we approve?

The brass have their day, too, with Curtis Le May announcing, "The world is watching us in Viet Nam to see if we put our money where our mouth is," and Colonel George S. Patton III, with an aw-shucks grin, beaming into the camera and describing ARVN enthusiastically as a "bloody good bunch



Waldech...not generally available, but if you appreciate beer, it's worth looking for.



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ance under all situations.

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1400 miles, plus reserve.

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reasonable price tag.

The best way to describe AEROSTAR is for you to experience it. Serious inquiries will receive immediate contact to arrange a demonstration at an airport most convenient to

and none of the other Marlowes ever matched his blend of soluble morals and incorruptible conscience. Yet of all the Marlowes, Garner is physically closest to the invulnerable knight who couldest to the invulnerable knight who coulded to the country of the country of the support of the country of the country of the lower and a case by lunchtime.

For Philip, prosperity is just around the cornor, In Marfors—an adaptation of Chandler's The Little Sister—he follows the spoor of a runaway brother who leaves ice picks in people's necks. On the trail, the shamus uncovers some California tourist attractions (Gayle Hunnicutt, Rita Moreno), some lethal gangsters, and the mandatory snide poice lieutenant (Carroll O'Connor).

Marlowe still packs a heater in a shoulder holster, and still operates out of an office that could qualify for urban renewal. But for this film, Director



JAMES GARNER AS "MARLOWE"
Prosperity just around the coroner.

Paul Bogart (no kin) is just keeping down appearances. Whenever the plot calls for straight shooting, he is as crooked as a cop on the take, using sleazy trick photography and mannered techniques. In a scene of two people in a large living room, for example, Bogart can be counted on to plant the viewer in the fireplace, behind the flames.

Nor is Marlowe much aided by Scenarist Stirling Silliphant. Chandler's rhetoric could occasionally be wooden; Silliphant's is consistently plastic, as for instance, when a girl warns a competitor that Marlowe is a "no-no."

The ordinary detective is a hunk of merchandise, like a gun and bulles. Any-body with enough small change can buy him. Philip Marlowe is the exception. "Down these mean streets a man must go who is not himself mean," wrote Chandler, "who is neither tarnished nor afraid." Trading on the name, the Marlower makers have banished feat ranish.

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Source: Lloyd H. Hall Co

#### BOOKS

#### The Wild Reality

THE UNEXPECTED UNIVERSE by Loren Eiseley. 239 pages. Harcourt, Brace & World. \$5.75.

"It is very seldom that the same man knows much of science, and about the things that were known before ever science came," Lord Dunsany once remarked, with both British and scientific understatement. Lorne Escley is one such humanist-scientist—Dunsany's man for all cultures. A writer of litterary distinction (The Immense Journey, The Mind at Nature) as well as a front-

rank anthropologist, he is one of the few living scientists who can contemplate evolution and think of the Odyssey as the immediately appropriate metaphor. Somehow Eiseley has absorbed all the New Information while retaining a prescientific sense of wonder.

In fact, that is precisely Eiseley's argument in this curious book: If science ignores the ancient intuitions of poets and primitives, it is likely to become an arrogant distortion of its own truth. Practicing the sensibility he preaches, Eiseley begins each chapter under the guise of an old-fashioned personal essayist. Almost casually, he recalls a walk on the beach, the odd behavior of his shepherd dog one stormy winter night, a dig among American rhinoceros bones.

Despite his modern choice of literary form, Eiseley is perceptively ambitious. Taken together, these introspective pieces comprise nothing less

than a corrective statement on the modern view of the universe and the human priorities set within it. Like a latterday, lab-trained Hamlet, Eiseley confronts his fellow scientists with the heaven and earth than is dreamt of in their philosophy. His book is one long repeated warning that "the wild reality always cludes our grasp."

The Hoor!'s Solitude. Increasingly,

he notes, "there is but one way into the future: the technological way." Again and again, he tries to sober us up about the Great White Prophets in smocks. The new faith in computers, he warns, has made us forget the old wisdom of fairy tales: there is a frontier to man's kingdom where "predictability ceases and the unimaginable begins."

Eiseley fights a purely scientific view of man with the fury of an underground resistance fighter. "Each one of us," he writes in a cry from the heart, "is a statistical impossibility around which hover a million other lives that were never destined to be born." If anything, science has made man more of a mystery to himself. For in conquering the universe, says Eiseley, man has got curiously out of touch with it:

nas got curiously out of touch with it.
"His march is away from his origins
... From the solitude of the wood he has passed to the more dreadful solitude of the heart." Once or twice he seems on the verge of promulgating an eliseley law: The more science expands

the universe, the more it shrinks man.
As far as the technological future goes, Eiseley has little doubt that the standard rule of civilization will continue to apply: "Solutions to problems create problems." As if it were per-



LOREN EISELEY
Hamlet in the laboratory.

verse salvation, he clings to a classically tragic vision of life. It is a dark journey from birth to death, and nothing can change that. Yet more than most of his contem-

poraries, he believes in the possibilities of man. He agrees with Thoreau: "We are still being born, and have as yet but a dim vision." Stirred by the memory of a memory—a truth just beyond our fingertips—we are, Eiseley asserts, "message carriers" who "have had a further instruction." That is our torment and our unidentifiable hope.

In the meantime, there is a choice, Strolling on a beach, Eiseley met a stranger who sought out the tide-stranded starfish and obstinately tossed the live ones back out to sea. A futile gesture, perhaps, because man cannot reverse the laws of life and death. But, says Eiseley, he can at least choose to vote for life rather than death.

If he does this, Eiseley suggests (without promising) a man may now and then glimpse a destiny beyond his brief time in the sun. He may even reach one of those rare but redeeming moments when he can look at the universe about him and say, as Eiseley does at one point: "I no longer cared about survival—I merely loved."

## Objets d'Artifice FAKE! by Clifford Irving. 243 pages. McGraw-Hill. \$7.95.

For every credibility gap, there is an equal amount of gullibility fill. This is particularly true in the art market, where the stampede for status and dollar appreciation has helped to enrich art forgers and unscrupulous dealers.

Last year in Texas, 44 paintings in the collection of Dallas Oliman Algur Hurtle Meadows turned out to be phones. Most duped collectors are usually so sore in their pride that they say nothwho have unwittingly donated forgeries to museums for big tax write-offs, discover that discretion is the better part of value. Not A. H. Meadows, After publicly calling himself "Mr. Sap," he the discovery of one of the most work the discovery of one of the most successful art windles in modern history.

Delicious Deception, Journalists had a field day. How delicious is the de-ception of the rich! What a blow for aesthetic egalitarianism! And what a cast of characters! Front men for the operation were a pair of homosexuals named Fernand Legros and Réal Lessard, Legros, a French-Egyptian given to wearing snug suits lined in red silk, jetted around the world with his counterfeit wares while maintaining a lavish Paris apartment and an all-male harem. Legros's partner, Lessard, was a young Canadian with a handsome, honest face. On the road he was a cool con man too, but back home he became the frightened victim of Legros's infidelities and rages.

The most interesting member of the ring, however, was hardly more than a phantasm of pseudonyms: Von Houry Herzog / Cassou / Hoffman / Raynal / Dory-Boutin. Actually he was a man named Elmyr de Hory, the artist responsible for counterfeiting the countless drawings, gouaches, watercolors and oils sold as Picassos, Matisses, Modiglianis, Braques, Derains, Monets, Légers, Dufys, Renoirs, Vlamincks and Van Dongens. Fake! is basically Elmyr de Hory's story as told to Novelist Clifford Irving (The Valley, The 38th Floor). It is an exuberant collage of skillful innuendo, succulent gossip, bitchery and elusive truths.

Born into a rich and landed Hungarian family, De Hory cruised Europe's capitals as a playboy arist during the '20s and '30s, Hes studied with Fernand Léger in Paris and brushed elhow patches with artists whose works he was to fake in years to come. Life was an World War II. Totally apolitical, Elmyr was nevertheless shipped off to a Transylvanian concentration camp. "I was," he says with Magyar flair, "obviously to colorful a person for the safety of THE WORD FOR CHAMPAGNE

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DE HORY IN MIAMI BEACH Flair of a Magyar.

the state." He survived the Carpathian winter by painting the commandant's portrait—very slowly.

portrait—very slowly.
Penniless and stateless at the end of
the war, Elmyr returned to Paris for
some serious painting. In 1946, an English friend visited his studio and mistook one of his unsigned sketches for a
Picasso. Fancying herself a bit of an expert, she offered to buy it. "Well, why
not?" said Elmyr.

He was on his way. His sophisticated presence and strategic name-dropping, combined with the quality of his forgeries, quickly added up to a thriving yet surprisingly casual business. Whenever he was short of eash, De Hory would dash off a small portfolio of seketches or water colors, put on his one expensive suit and saunter into a gallery. A few dealers were suspicious. One threw Elmyr out of his gallery and chased him down the block.

Faced with the possibility of exposure De Hory migrated to America. The U.S.—especially Los Angeles—soon proved a land of bilk and money. He lived in the best hotels, drank at the smartest



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NEW YORK'S TOP MUSICAL BROADWAY'S WITTIEST MUSICAL IN

# PROMISES, PROMISES

cocktail parties. Friends and acquaintances included Averell Harriman, Stanlev Marcus, Jacques Fath, Fanny Brice, Tennessee Williams, Wiley Buchanan and the Gabors. Elmyr prospered, bagging not only dealers and collectors but even Harvard's Fogg Art Museum, which bought a "Matisse" drawing.

It took the satanic charm and infernal appetites of Fernand Legros to transform Elmyr's gentlemanly one-man racket into a worldwide industry. Legros persuaded Elmyr to devote all his time to forgery and leave the selling to him. He soon turned the forger into an underpaid filler of rush-order masterpieces. The fringe benefits weren't too bad, however, Legros set Elmyr up in a cliff-top villa with a pool and secret studio on the Spanish island of Ibiza, where the English-speaking colony included Clifford Irving. The setting was so attractive that the U.S. State Department tried to rent it briefly for Lynda Bird Johnson, Elmyr was willing until he learned that the party included four Secret Service men. "What do they think I am running here on Ibiza," he exclaimed, "some kind of flophouse for the fuzz?"

In the end, Legros's commercial and private indiscretions proved too much even for the art-market world, where many dealers and experts are often willing to be discreet for a price. The last days of the ring saw a cycle of brawls over who was cheating whom, Keystonecop chases, indictments, Spanish jails and swift departures. Legros fled back to Egypt where, for all anyone knows, he has already sold a phony Chagall to Nasser. As for Elmyr, he is last seen in Fake! bound for Portugal, leaving his paint set behind.

### Guilt by Disassociation

COUNTING MY STEPS by Jakov Lind. 223 pages. Macmillan. \$5.95.

In one remarkable book, Soul of Wood, Jakov Lind fixed the grayed and monstrous mindscape of wartime Germany more vividly than any other writer except Günter Grass. It is surprising, therefore, to realize that Lind, who was born in Vienna and lived out the war in Holland and Germany, is not a German author at all and now does not even write in German, his first language. He is, in fact, a 42-year-old Londoner (by adoption) who writes in English. His past still troubles him so that he refuses, for instance, to read the writing of most Germans, including Grass. The present book, an odd autobiography, is chiefly a record of personal transformations, marked by an oppressive list of allegiances abandoned

The list begins with his parents-Viennese Jews who managed to ship him to Holland in 1938-and includes language, religion, several nationalities and identities. "To be schizophrenic is to be normal," Lind writes. The war followed him to Holland. Successive Nazi raids emptied Amsterdam's Jewish quarter,







ce the knights, 11:05 The knights charge, And miss





11:07Second charge: the red knight loses. 11:08 Now it's the turn of the folk dancers. 11:16 The pageant is over...until tomorrow.

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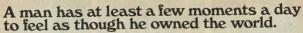
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## THE WIGWAM

Arizona's Country Club Resort Litchfield Park, Arizona 85340 Phone 602 935-3811 Telley / Executi / Warrer Reservanted and Lind bought a new Aryan identity. His forged papers proved him to be Jan Overheek, a 17-year-old Dutch Laborer with an Austrian mother. At first, he recalls, "I spent most of my time studying my face in the mirror. I was Jan Overheek, yes, But I didn't look like him. Not yet. My noe is straight, as straight as Hitler, but there was the standard of the sight, but the expression. The Germans thought the Jew is attached to his nose—the Jew was in the eyes."

He forced himself to show a Dutchman's overt harted of Germans, and to feel indifference toward Jews (as Jakov Lind he had despised, in the way a boy despises dull relatives, the Jews who let themselves be freighted off to concentration camps). Because Dutch laborers do not write, he stopped his habitual scribbling. "Writing was something I dreamed to do again in peacetime, something beautiful and pleasant that will only occur when one is allowed to live



JAKOV LIND
Record of transformations

again. Jan Overbeek is a ghost, a shadow, a piece of printed paper with a fingerprint and a signature... 'I wish I were a flower, I might outlive this Autumn,' I poeted, and flushed this bit of written evidence down the toilet."

Eventually, anyone young and healthy in Holland was likely to be questioned by the Nazis. Boldly, Lind-Overbeek escaped to Germany. He worked, drank, survived bombardment, whored and eventually landed a surreal job carrying reports from an industrialist's factory, which did metallurgical research, to the German Air Ministry. When the war ended, he set off, walking, for Holland. At the border, he molted another skin, persuading British officials that he was really Jakov Chaklan, born in Palestine. With a new identity card, he journeyed to Marseille and smuggled himself aboard a ship loaded with refugees bound for Israel. He was 18.

No autobiography is complete unless its writer arranges to fall dead across the last page of corrected proofs, and Lind's account is no exception. But the

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lion smaller in annual sales. Because of its rapid growth, the firm needed considerable financial aid to expand.

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"It was hard to get financial people enthused about our prospects.
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"But at Continental Bank, we discovered men who had a lot of experience working with companies our size. From the beginning they showed as much interest in our *potential* as in our balance sheet.

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In 1965, the bank became stock transfer agent when the company went public.

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book has a certain unity. At the end, young Lind has fled and fumbled his way backward from extinction to his tribal beginnings, and is now as ready as any two-year-old to start life.

### The Cloister and the Heart

IN THIS HOUSE OF BREDE by Rumer Godden, 376 pages, Viking, \$6.95.

Novels about nuns, even if the holy ladies drive Jeeps and play baseball, have a hard time making it. When the nuns are members of a contemplative order, the outlook is bleak indeed. Yet this chronicle of 15 years in an English monastery is an immensely readable book, partly because the way of life detailed here proves as exotic and medieval as Cosa Nostra society, partly because the story moves briskly forward, with only a few lapses into melodrama.

The story centers on the erratic spiritual progress of Dame Philippa, a widow who enters Brede at age 42 after a successful career as a British government officer. At least half a dozen more biographies are told with quiet humor and occasionally painful intimacy. Moreover, the order is beset by a fiscal crisis, which is solved when a scapular cross cracks open revealing a ruby as big as the Ritz, Miss Godden's stylistic triumph is the placing of events within the cycles of the divine office and the liturgical year. She lived at England's Stanbrook Benedictine monastery while writing the book, and has translated her observations of life there into a quiet celebration of reverence.

### A Drink to Yesterday

THE HOUSE ON THE STRAND by Daphne du Maurier. 298 pages. Doubleday.

One of her best. A fantasy involving late medieval Cornwall and Kilmarth. a house in which Daphne du Maurier lives, the book shrewdly borrows an old device to exploit the current literary craze for communication with the dead. Richard Young, a suggestible publisher, is persuaded by a scientist friend to be guinea pig for his latest discovery: a potion which abruptly evokes the past. One sip puts Young in the company of Roger Kylmerth, an early occupant of Kilmarth, who is immersed in the intricate plottings of the neighboring gentry and even a national struggle between partisans of Edward III and England's regent Isabella of France.

Shuttling between the intriguing past and the insipid present, Richard Young, a priggish fellow, attempts to keep his vulgarian wife ignorant of his new time travel kick but succeeds only in riveting her-and a wary community's-attention upon his strange behavior. Du Maurier's view of both modern and medieval marriage is remarkably waspish, but it is this very connubial bitchiness that keeps the novel from a routine Gothicism and makes it a stylish, contemporary entertainment.



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